



NATIONAL  
INSTITUTE  
FOR  
THE BLIND



ANNUAL REPORT  
1932-1933



1950  
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AMERICAN FOUNDATION  
FOR THE BLIND INC.

# A YEAR'S WORK FOR THE BLIND

being the ANNUAL REPORT for the Year ended  
31st March, 1933, of the Executive Council of the

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

*(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920)*

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INCORPORATED 1902.

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58, Coleman Street, E.C.2.

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224, 226 & 228, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1.

# MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL : (as on March 31st, 1933).

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ERNEST WHITFIELD, B.Sc., Ph.D., L.R.A.M.	{ National Association of the Blind of Great Britain and Ireland.	E. S. WOODLEY, B.A.	{ Worcester College Old Boys' Association.
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## Group C.—Representatives of Public Authorities.

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## Schools, Homes, and Branches of the National Institute :

Sunshine Homes for Blind Babies :—  
"Sunshine House," Oxford Road, Birkdale,  
Southport, Lancs.  
"Sunshine House," Warwick New Road, Leam-  
ington Spa, Warwickshire.  
"Sunshine House," Dunning's Road, East  
Grinstead, Sussex.  
Court Grange Special School for Blind Children,  
Abbotskerswell, South Devon.  
College for Girls with Little or No Sight, Chorleywood,  
Herts.  
School of Massage and Electrical Clinic, 224, Great  
Portland Street, London, W.1.

Convalescent and Holiday Home, Bannow, Quarry  
Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.  
Guest House for Blind Women, Bloomfield, Leamington  
Spa, Warwickshire.  
Home for Blind Women, 104, Queen's Road, Brighton,  
Sussex.  
Home for Blind Women, 9, Gordon Road, Clifton,  
Bristol, Gloucestershire.  
Hostels for Blind Women, 8 & 9, Oval Road, Gloucester  
Gate, London, N.W.1.  
The Moon Society (Works), 104, Queen's Road,  
Brighton, Sussex.  
Home Industries Department, 31, Holmesdale Road,  
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## Branch Offices :

### Office :

47, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne  
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104, Queen's Road, Brighton  
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J. KING CUMMINGS.

## Brief Particulars and Addresses of Members of the Executive Council.

NOTE.—Blind Members are distinguished by an asterisk (\*).

- A. W. ALLEN, M.A. Ex-President, Association of Directors and Secretaries for Education; Member, Executives of Association of Education Committees and Association of Directors and Secretaries for Education, Executive Council and Education Committee of Central Association for Mental Welfare; Director of Education, Hornsey Town Council. *79, Crouch End Hill, N.8.*
- MISS ALICE S. ARMITAGE. Daughter of the Founder of the National Institute; President and Hon. Sec., National Council for the Welfare of the Blind of Ireland. *C/o Ladies' National Clubs, 49, Beauchamp Place, S.W.3.*
- WM. BATEMAN, J.P., F.S.A.A. Chairman, North-Western Counties Association for the Blind. *The Homestead, Buxton Road, Stockport.*
- J. H. BATTY, F.R.G.S. Fellow of the Royal Institution. *The Manor House, Chorleywood, Herts.*
- ORMOND A. BLYTH. *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.1.*
- \*THE REV. CANON C. E. BOLAM, F.R.Hist.S. Hon. Chief Chaplain, National Institute for the Blind; Member, Committee on Prevention of Blindness; Adviser, Lincoln and Lindsey Blind Societies. *Willoughby Rectory, Alford, Lincs.*
- W. H. BROWN, M.A. Hon. Treas., National Library for the Blind. *21, Oakhill Court, S.W.15.*
- WALTER CAREY. Chairman, House Committee, Royal School for the Blind, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol. *36, Downs Park West, Bristol.*
- E. W. CEMLYN-JONES. Member and Ex-Chairman, Anglesey County Council; Chairman, Public Health and Housing Committee of County Councils Association; Member, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health). *19, Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.8.*
- LT.-COL. E. C. CLAY, C.B.E. Sec., Gardner's Trust for the Blind; Member, Executive Council South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind, Metropolitan Society for the Blind, Committee of National Library for the Blind, Central Council for the London Blind (L.C.C.). *Gardner's Trust for the Blind, 53, Victoria Street, S.W.1.*
- J. J. CROSFIELD, J.P. Member, Committee Hampshire Association for the Care of the Blind. *13, Melbury Road, W.14.*
- MRS. M. C. DANCKWERTS. Member, National Library for the Blind Committee, Central Council for the Blind, Braille Uniform Type Committee. *30, Iverna Gardens, W.8.*
- \*CAPT. V. M. DEANE. Chairman, Colchester Society for the Blind. *The Willows, Braiswick, Colchester.*
- \*E. G. DOWDELL, M.A., D.Phil. Lecturer in Economics, St. John's College, Oxford; Member, Committee Oxford Society for the Blind. *40, St. John Street, Oxford.*
- W. H. EASTMAN. Member, Hull Public Assistance Committee, Management Committee of Hull and East Riding Blind Homes, Workshop and Institute, and Hull Council Care of the Blind Committee. *17, Barmston Street, Hull.*
- WILLIAM ECKFORD. Chairman, Newcastle and Gateshead Workshops for the Adult Blind; Member, Blind Persons Act Committee, Newcastle City Council. *Pandon Buildings, City Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
- B. J. EVANS. Member, Finance and Management Committee South Wales and Monmouthshire Counties Association, Pembroke-shire Blind Society. *10, Prendergast, Haverfordwest.*
- P. M. EVANS, C.B.E., M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., J.P. Clerk to the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers; Chairman, Union of Counties Associations for the Blind, South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind, Metropolitan Society for the Blind, and Trustees of the National Blind Relief Society; Vice-Chairman, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), and Executive Committee of the National Library for the Blind; Member of Central Council for the London Blind (L.C.C.). *Clothworkers' Hall, 41, Mincing Lane, E.C.3.*
- THE REV. HENRY EVERY. Vice-Chairman, Western Counties Association for the Blind; Hon. Sec., Devon County Association for the Blind; Member, Executive, Union of Counties Associations for the Blind. *Redcroft, Studley Road, Torquay.*
- J. W. FLANAGAN. Member and Ex-Chairman, Blind Persons Act Committee, Bradford City Council; Member, Executive Committee of Northern Counties Association for the Blind, and its representative on Union of Counties Associations for the Blind. *26, Sackville Street, Bradford.*
- \*CAPT. IAN FRASER, C.B.E., M.P. Chairman of St. Dunstan's Executive Council; Governor, Worcester College for the Blind *St. John's Lodge, (Inner Circle) Regents Park, N.W.1.*
- MISS MARY M. R. GARAWAY. Hon. Sec., College of Teachers of the Blind. *12e, Cotham Road, Bristol.*
- \*MISS M. HAMAR GREENWOOD. Member, Executive Council of St. Dunstan's, Executive Council of National Library for the Blind, Executive Council of Greater London Fund for the Blind, Council of the Victoria League. *17, Elm Park Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.10.*
- GODFREY H. HAMILTON. Sec., National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System. *22, St. Mary Abbots Terrace, W.14.*
- JOHN B. HEATON. Hon. Treas., Metropolitan Society for the Blind and South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind. *8, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.*
- R. B. HUGHES-BULLER, C.I.E., C.B.E. Vice-Chairman, Committee of Greater London Fund for the Blind; Member, Council of South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind. *83, Iverna Court, W.8.*
- W. W. KELLAND, M.A. Alderman of Middlesex County Council and of Hornsey Borough Council; Chairman, Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee, M.C.C., and Executive Council of Middlesex Association for the Blind. *14, Hillside Mansions Highgate, N.6.*
- A. J. W. KITCHIN, C.I.E., I.C.S. Chairman, North Lambeth Committee, Charity Organisation Society; Member, Executive Council of South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind, Finance Committee of Metropolitan Society for the Blind; Governor, Worcester College for the Blind. *24, Hereford Square, S.W.7.*
- MRS. JOHN M. KNAPP, J.P. Chairman, Midland Counties Association for the Blind; Vice-Chairman, Bucks County Association for the Blind; Chairman, Executive Committee Bucks Voluntary Association for the Care of the Mentally Deficient. *Little Orchard, Denham, Bucks.*



- E. H. LEE, J.P. Councillor, Nottingham City Council; Chairman, Nottingham Corporation Health Committee (Blind Persons Act Committee); Member, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), Executive Committee Royal Midland Institute for the Blind, Joint Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (County and Municipal Associations) 153, *Musters Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.*
- C. LUCAS. Councillor and Alderman of Birmingham. Chairman, After Care and Unemployable Blind Committee of Birmingham and Midland Counties, Blind Council Committee, and Joint Committee representing Birmingham, West Bromwich and Smethwick; Member, Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), Joint Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (County and Municipal Associations). 28, *Cambridge Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham.*
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- MAJOR JOHN G. PARIS, T.D., J.P. Alderman of City of Liverpool. *Leece Street, Liverpool.*
- \*W. G. T. PEMBERTON. Member, Committee of Barclay Workshops for the Blind. 34, *Gresham Street, E.C.2.*
- J. M. RITCHIE, M.A., Ph.D. Superintendent and Sec., School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage; author of "Concerning the Blind." *School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.*
- \*G. ROBINSON, M.C. Member, Management Committee of Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind, and Chairman of Relief Sub-Committee; Joint Representative of Hull and East Riding Blind Institute on Hull Corporation's Blind Persons Act Committee. *Appldene, North Ferriby, East Yorks.*
- \*CAPT. HERBERT R. ROBINSON, C.S.M.M.G., B.P.A. Member, Executive Council of Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs. 229, *High Road, Balham, S.W.17.*
- \*MISS JEAN ROBINSON. Member, Sub-Committee, Girl Guides Association, Committees of Middlesex Association for the Blind, Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind, Barclay Workshops for the Blind, and Executive Committee, National Library for the Blind; Co-Editor of "The Venture." *Cherry Trees, Thorley Close, West Byfleet, Surrey.*
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- \*THE RIGHT HON. LORD SANDERSON. 8, *Sloane Gardens, S.W.1.*
- PERCIVAL SHARP, LL.D., B.Sc. 44, *Russell Square, W.C.1.*
- S. W. STARLING. General Superintendent and Sec., Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind; Sec., Midland Societies for the Blind; Chairman, Association of Workshops for the Blind; Member, Executive of College of Teachers of the Blind. *Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind, Carpenter Road, Edgbaston.*
- \*R. T. STEPHENSON, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.O., M.R.S.T. Hon. Treas., Royal Normal College Old Students' Guild. 109, *Finchley Road, N.W.3.*
- WALTER S. TALBOT, C.I.E., I.C.S. Hon. Treas., Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women. *Glenhurst, Esher, Surrey.*
- W. H. TATE, J.P. Member, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), Consultative Committee on the Deaf-Blind, Executive Committee, Northern Counties Association. 24, *Hanover Square, Bradford.*
- \*CAPT. SIR BEACHCROFT TOWSE, V.C., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. Gordon Highlanders, retired. *Long Meadow, Goring, Oxon.*
- \*T. H. TYLOR, B.C.L., M.A. Fellow and Tutor in Jurisprudence of Balliol College, Oxford; of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. *Balliol College, Oxford, and 227, Woodstock Road, Oxford.*
- HENRY J. WAGG, O.B.E. Hon. Treas., Greater London Fund for the Blind; Member, Union of Counties Associations for the Blind, South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind, Metropolitan Society for the Blind, Committee of Central Council for London Blind (L.C.C.), Committee of Guild of Blind Gardeners; Hon. Sec. and Trustee, Barclay Workshops for Blind Women. 11, *Gloucester Square, W.2.*
- MAJOR S. C. WELCHMAN, O.B.E. Chevalier of the Order of Leopold (Belgium). Chairman, Wiltshire Association for the Blind; Member, Western Counties Association for the Blind. *The White House, Market Lavington, Wilts.*
- \*ERNEST WHITFIELD, B.Sc., Ph.D., L.R.A.M. 80, *Carlton Hill, N.W.8.*
- LT.-COL. H. WILLANS, D.S.O., M.C., A.C.A. Sec. and General Manager of Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind; Hon. Sec., Association of Workshops for the Blind; Member, Committee of Greater London Fund for the Blind, Metropolitan Society for the Blind, Union of Counties Associations for the Blind, Middlesex Association for the Blind, Middlesex Blind Persons Sub-Committee. 257-8, *Tottenham Court Road, W.1.*
- \*E. S. WOODLEY, B.A. Hon. Secretary, Old Boys' Association of Worcester College for the Blind. *Fawley Lodge, 6, Falkland Road, Wagh Common, Newbury, Berks.*

# A YEAR'S WORK FOR THE BLIND

being the

Annual Report of the Executive Council of the

National Institute for the Blind

for the Year ended 31st March, 1933

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IN presenting our Report to the supporters of the Institute we ask them, when reading it, to imagine themselves in our position—responsible for helping 62,000 blind men, women, and children, for arousing and maintaining the interest of the public in their welfare, and for enlisting practical sympathy in a wide but necessarily complicated programme of national service. If they will likewise visualise the difficulties pertaining to responsibilities such as these during a period which has been full of anxieties for everyone, we firmly believe that every detail given in the following pages of what has been attempted and accomplished will have a fresh interest, which cannot fail to deepen their sympathy with our efforts to help the blind and strengthen their desire, so often manifested, to assist us in our task.

For the convenience of those who are able to express their sympathy in the most practical manner, the following coloured forms are included in this Report :—

1. (Blue.) A simple subscription or donation form ; and on the other side—
2. (Blue.) A bankers' order form by which annual subscriptions can be paid direct through a bank.
3. (Pink.) A covenanted subscription form (see page 38).
4. (Yellow.) Form of Bequest ; and on the other side—
5. (Yellow.) A form of Codicil to a Will.

May we beg **everyone** who receives this Report to fill in and return the post card (see page 38) which is also included in this Report ?

## An Invitation to Headquarters.

We believe that the narrative, and especially the pictures, of the many wonderful ways by which, every day, the blind are helping themselves and each other at our Headquarters in Great Portland Street, will persuade many of our friends to make a point of visiting the Institute, in order to see for themselves how those who cannot see overcome their handicap. They will be cordially welcomed at any time, but perhaps they will note that special facilities for inspection are provided at 2.45 on Wednesday—Visitors' Day—Monday and Friday, and that on Saturday morning, the blind staff are not at work.



## A NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE BLIND.

**T**HE blind population of England and Wales, according to the latest returns, amounts to 62,488. Of this total 2,307 are under 16 years of age ; 9,216 are employed by institutions for the blind or in private capacities ; 1,596 are undergoing training ; 956 are trained or trainable, but unemployed ; and 48,413 are "unemployable persons."

### The Blind Need Help.

The very large number of unemployable blind persons gives some idea of the extent of "the problem of the blind" in this country. Blind individuals, by the fortune of circumstances, can be in an independent position financially, or by intellectual energy and strong personality they can attain independence, but the mass of blind people, whether juveniles, employees, or unemployables, need—and, it seems, will always need—a considerable amount of assistance from their fellow countrymen with sight.

### How Help is Rendered.

To-day this assistance is rendered through two channels, the voluntary institution and the State. Philanthropic aid to the blind is centuries old ; State aid to the blind, strictly as such, is not one century old. But both are the expression of public sympathy with the sightless, and their harmonious interaction, especially since 1920 when the Blind Persons Act was passed, has created a wider outlook, a broader field, and a deeper hope for the blind.

### A National Council.

In each of the Reports of the National Institute for the last two years some account has been given of the evolution of the Institute's Executive Council. It has grown in numbers from 19 members in 1925 to 62 members in 1932. Its widely representative character not only strengthens the Institute's hands in providing any kind of national service which is needed, but brings into new and effective harmony the national and local services. Reference to page 2 will show how this representative character has been secured.

A national charity, carrying out work of such scope as the Institute has to perform, must have on its governing body a considerable number of men and women who can devote a considerable

amount of time to the working out of its problems. For this reason, there is on the Institute's Council a group of 24 national members in addition to the 38 other persons who are elected to the Council by the Counties Associations for the Blind which cover England and Wales, by organisations which undertake some particular service for the blind on a national scale, by the organisations which represent the blind themselves, by workshops and other voluntary local associations, and by the national associations of the Local Authorities which, under the Blind Persons Act of 1920, are in the last resort responsible for the welfare of the blind. By membership of the Institute's Council, organisations both for the blind and of the blind up and down the country have now the control of the national services for the blind, and themselves in turn benefit by the harmonious relationship promoted thereby. The public have in the past complained that there are too many societies for the blind. The reasons for the multiplication of societies are to be found both in the history of philanthropic effort for the blind and in the complex nature of the services which the blind require. It is hoped that the work of co-ordination which has already been begun in the Institute's Council will soon be carried to its logical completion.

### A National Policy.

The Council carries out its work through three main Committees, devoted respectively to General Purposes, Education and Research, and Finance. Each main Committee has several Sub-Committees and Consultative Committees, to which many distinguished people with special experience and expert knowledge are co-opted (see page 2). In producing literature for the blind, the Council has the advice of literary men and publishers ; in producing music, of composers and musicians ; in educational work, of educationists and scholars ; in maintaining Homes and running the Massage School, of doctors and surgeons ; in employment research, of leaders of business and commerce ; in technical research, of scientists and inventors. Finally, a devoted band of volunteers is always ready to take on any jobs which come along, from the preparation of highly technical books in Braille to addressing envelopes. Equipped with this invaluable voluntary assistance representative of so many types of social work, the Council

feels justified in claiming that its policy is established on a broad national basis, covering the interests of the blind baby and the aged blind, the blind home worker in the country and the blind artisan of the city, the blind unem-

ployable and the blind in the professions, the dependent and the independent blind.

How this national policy has been applied during the year ended 31st March, 1933, is the theme of the following pages.

### **Contents of the Report.**

Pages 8 to 22 contain an account of the work of the General Purposes Committee.

Pages 22 to 35 describe the activities of the Education and Research Committee.

On pages 36 to 39, the Finance Committee's work is described. The attention of all the Institute's supporters and would-be benefactors is particularly called to these pages, which give details of the sources of help during the past year and offer various suggestions for increasing its scope and value.

Pages 39 to 42 describe the Institute's efforts to promote national and international co-operation in welfare work for the blind.

Obituary notices appear on page 43; a list of Agencies which are parties to agreements under the Unification of Collection Scheme is given on page 44; and pages 45 to 58 are devoted to a full Statement of Accounts.

## **THE WORK OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.**

THE varied nature of this Committee's work is signified in its title. Its activities extend from the welfare of a blind employee at the Institute's London Headquarters to the care of a blind child in Southport; from how to sell a basket made by a home worker in the rural districts of Hampshire to how to help a blind graduate from one of the Universities. Its Sub-Committees administer Assistance, the Home Workers' Scheme, Kiosks for Blind Men, the Sunshine Homes for Blind Babies, Homes and Hostels for Blind Women, and a Convalescent and Holiday Home.

### **THE INSTITUTE'S BLIND EMPLOYEES.**

(See Plate VI, p. 18, Plate VII, p. 19.)

On March 31st, 1933, the Institute employed 120 blind people in carrying on its work at Headquarters and at its Branches. These blind employees include organisers, Braille copyists and proof-readers, stereotypers of Braille books, shorthand-typists, telephonists, canvassers, lecturers, and administrative officers.

The Institute's blind staff are excellent workers, and have justified the inauguration of a five-day week by maintaining output. They share with the remainder of the staff the amenities of a Social Club, and are strongly represented on the Works and Office Council which meets periodically to consider staff matters. Several have joined a Wireless Discussion Group which was formed during the year under the Institute's auspices, and meets every week at Headquarters, under a blind Group Leader who attended the B.B.C. Summer

School for Wireless Group Leaders held at Oxford last year. The dramatic and musical evenings kindly arranged from October to March by Mrs. Flannery, and the many concerts and entertainments given in the Armitage Hall at Headquarters, are also well attended by the Institute's blind employees, and by other blind people living in London.

Three interesting developments in the employment of the blind by the Institute have taken place during the year.

### **Showcards Made by the Blind.**

A "Maseeley" showcard machine has been installed to give employment to a blind person and to provide at a low cost showcards to assist the sale of blind-made goods throughout the country. The product is supplied only to agencies working for the blind. A good standard of work has been achieved, and the cards produced are attractive and durable. A book of specimens will be sent on request.

### **Blind Typewriting Bureau.**

The establishment of a Typewriting Bureau in order to give employment to blind shorthand-typists was reported last year. All kinds of correspondence, duplicating, and typing work have been undertaken during the year, and business men, authors, journalists, doctors, and others have expressed their satisfaction with the services rendered. Readers of this Report are asked to bear in mind the existence of the Typing Bureau; price lists and display cards will be sent on application.

# COURT GRANGE SCHOOL

FOR RETARDED BLIND CHILDREN · ABBOTSKERSWELL · S. DEVON



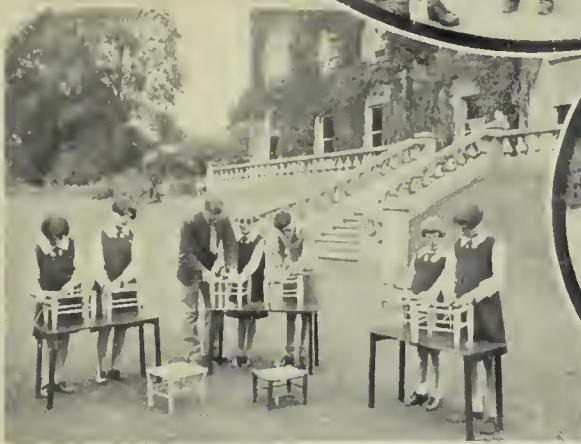
*Reading Braille books in the School grounds.*



*"Court Grange" Sports Day—the Potato Race.*



*Off for a ride on that great favourite, the "Court Grange" Donkey.*



*An outdoor lesson in stool-making.*



*During the warm weather, Classes are held on the terrace.*



# The Sunshine Babies-



*Enjoying the fun of an improvised chute.*



*Learning to "see with the fingers."*



*(Centre) The tiniest infants go for an airing.*



*A procession of happy little miles.*



*Through the gate, into the light of a true Home of Sunshine.*

# - Snapshots from the Institute's Sunshine Homes



*Nothing nicer, on  
a hot day, than  
the Sunshine  
Bathing Pool.*



*Off for a walk  
through the Sun-  
shine gardens.*



*The endless  
pleasures of sand  
and pails and  
spades.*



*A Kindergarten Class in the  
country air, scented with flowers.*



*"Let us trip it as we go  
On the light fantastic toe."*



# CHORLEYWOOD COLLEGE

for girls with little  
or no sight

(Chorleywood · Herts)

*A practical  
Cookery  
Class in the  
College  
kitchen.*



*Playtime on  
the lawn by  
the cedars.*



*Listening to  
a Broadcast  
Lecture.*



*Walking on stilts is a favourite  
amusement.*



*The handsome College buildings and spacious  
grounds were a gift to the Institute.*



### **"Blintraders."**

Last year the Institute had established two kiosks for the sale of tobacco, cigarettes, confectionery, etc., and placed them in charge of blind men. One of these is at the Institute's Headquarters in Great Portland Street; the other at Aldwych House, Aldwych. Two further kiosks have now been established, one at Queen's House, Kingsway; the other at Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W. A trade mark, "Blintraders," has been adopted for all N.I.B. kiosks, and a clock has been designed to embody the name. In each case, the site for the kiosk has been acquired gratis, and efforts are being made to secure other sites free of charge. A central buying office is established at the Institute's Headquarters, thereby effecting economies by eliminating the profit of the middleman. It is hoped that these efforts will demonstrate that the kiosk method of merchandising provides an attractive, constant, and financially useful means in this country of employing suitable blind men. The right type of person can be trained in three weeks. If the London experiments are successful, there is no reason why "Blintraders" kiosks should not be established in all the big cities of Great Britain. The trade mark and clock have been designed with a view to their adaptation for kiosks established by local societies for the blind, whom the Institute will gladly advise as to procedure, etc. The main difficulty is acquiring free sites, and generally speaking they can only be secured by someone who is in personal touch with big business houses or offices, and has the time and opportunity to approach the big men. The Institute has been exceptionally fortunate in having the voluntary services of Mr. L. Alexander as Honorary Director of the N.I.B. kiosks.

As the success of this new scheme of employing the blind depends on the acquisition of new free sites, readers of this Report are earnestly asked to use their influence in obtaining permission from the proprietors of suitable buildings, such as business houses, blocks of offices, hotels, factories, etc., for the establishment of N.I.B. kiosks. The need is urgent, as there are many suitable blind persons awaiting employment.

### **ASSISTANCE.**

Personal services to blind individuals take many forms, and "Assistance Work" is perhaps the most difficult kind of social service. If conducted properly, there should be no precedents in assistance work; each case is a fresh human

problem. A well-considered decision, sympathetic hearing and timely help may change for the better the whole course of a man's or woman's life. The Head of the Services to the Blind Department is a blind man of wide experience in facing the practical problems of life for the blind.

The Assistance Sub-Committee of the General Purposes Committee dealt with 537 cases during the year. All of these were special cases, each one needing separate consideration and treatment. But it was not an unenviable task. It is something to lighten the weight of a load of trouble even though the load may not be wholly taken away.

### **Administration of Relief.**

Ordinary relief services are now rendered to the poor and needy blind by the local agencies, whose efficiency and comprehensiveness have kept pace with the growth of their responsibilities, and who have greatly strengthened the administration of relief work. But their powers are restricted by the Public Authorities, and in face of the strict need for economy nowadays, there has been some reason to fear that cuts might be made in certain local blind relief rates. The Institute's Council felt that this would be such a grievous misfortune that they despatched copies of the following resolution to the Ministry of Health, the County Councils' Association, and the Association of Municipal Corporations:—

"That the National Institute for the Blind having special knowledge of the peculiar hardships which poverty imposes on blind persons, expresses the earnest hope that Public Authorities concerned in blind administration work, before making any reductions in assistance, give full consideration to the circumstances of the blind persons concerned, and make due allowance for the heavy handicap imposed by blindness."

### **Unemployable Allowances and Grants to Local Societies.**

Local Authorities for the most part have tempered the keen wind of economy to the unemployable blind. However, there is often just a little more which a Public Authority cannot authorise because funds for such a purpose are not available. Yet how much that little more may mean to a blind person! Local societies are frequently unable to find some comparatively large sum which is needed if the help given is to be really effective. It is here where the Institute steps in—giving special help with the consent, and, if possible, the co-operation of the local agencies. As there are no rate aids or Government grants for assistance outside specified fields, this extra individual help

is provided from the Institute's funds, assisted in cases where large amounts are necessary by the never-failing generosity of Gardner's Trust for the Blind.

The amounts expended by the Institute on relief and assistance during the past year were as follows:—

Grants for relief .. .. .	£3,128
Grants for training fees .. .. .	£441
Grants for higher education .. .. .	£1,361
Grants to the sick and poor blind (from the Bailey Bequest) .. .. .	£272
Augmentation of blind employees' wages ..	£7,277

In addition to financial assistance, hundreds of blind people have benefited from letters of advice on business and personal matters.

### Its Effect.

In limited space it is not possible to give an adequate idea of the effect of this assistance ; even the figures do not convey its true value. One man writes:—

"Had it not been for the timely help of the National Institute for the Blind my business could not possibly have weathered the storm. Thanks to you, however, and the good offices of your organisation, we are now making satisfactory progress and obtaining a reasonable livelihood."

Another correspondent, in acknowledging gratefully the assistance received, says:—

"I have everything to thank the National Institute for. My little business is succeeding in a way that it never could possibly have done had I not been helped in times of stress and difficulty by the Institute. Many grateful thanks to you and all concerned."

A traveller employed by a large industrial firm lost his sight. He appealed to the Institute for advice and help ; these were readily given. Recently he wrote:—

"It is now some time ago since you so very generously assisted me. You will be delighted to learn that in spite of my blindness I have continued to follow my old profession and, although my charges are heavier than heretofore owing to the fact that I have to employ additional labour, I am booking from eighteen to twenty wholesale orders each day."

Those phrases, "weather the storm," "my little business is succeeding," "I have to employ additional labour," speak splendidly of the blind. It is the recipient of assistance who by his use of it tests its value, and in almost all cases the tests enhance the values far beyond mere figures.

### Scope of Assistance.

The scope of the assistance afforded during the past year can best be illustrated by a few typical examples: supplied stock for small business ; presented a Braille watch ; supplied clothing ; paid fees for a convalescent holiday ;

met part cost of training a theological student ; paid medical and dental charges ; paid debts ; paid rates ; met funeral expenses ; supplied a typewriter ; advertised a business ; gave piano to music teacher. The list could be extended for pages, and each brief item would be the nucleus of a story of perseverance meeting with a little reward, and of courage converting it into a weapon of conquest.

### Holidays for Blind Children.

One form of assistance needs special mention: the Institute's co-operation with the Children's Country Holiday Fund in providing much-needed holidays for blind children, mainly from the L.C.C. Day School Centres. During the year, the Institute met the cost of providing holidays for 70 blind children.

### Blind Ex-Service Men's Fund.

Assistance to blind ex-service men who do not come under the category of war-blinded men and who, therefore, do not receive pensions or the special training afforded by St. Dunstan's, is given through the Blind Ex-Service Men's Fund. As reported last year, this Fund is not now under the Institute's management, although the Institute's Chairman, Captain Sir Beachcroft Towse, V.C., is still Chairman of the Fund, and its offices are still at the Institute's Headquarters. The Institute acts as Trustee to the Fund, and a financial statement is included in the Statement of Accounts (see page 55).

### ASSISTANCE TO HOME WORKERS.

(See Plate V, p. 17.)

Assistance to blind men and women working in their own homes at various handicrafts is of a different nature to the assistance already specified. The whole country is covered by Home Workers' Schemes, and the Scheme operating in London south of the Thames, and in the counties of Kent, Surrey, East and West Sussex and Hampshire, is administered by the Institute on behalf of the Public Authorities concerned. The assistance afforded under this Scheme includes the supply of raw materials and tools, supervision, marketing, and all kindred matters. The Scheme is managed by a Board of Directors constituting a Sub-Committee of the General Purposes Committee who have also been made responsible for the management of the N.I.B. kiosks (see page 13).

### The Institute's Home Workers.

The numbers and occupations of blind home workers in the area covered by the Scheme are as follows:—

Pianoforte Tuners .. .. .	86
Machine Knitters .. .. .	62
General Basket Makers .. .. .	44
Chair Seaters .. .. .	22
Mat Makers .. .. .	19
Hand Knitters .. .. .	11
Boot Repairers .. .. .	8
Wood Choppers .. .. .	7
Music Teachers .. .. .	6
Fancy Basket Makers .. .. .	4
Brush Makers .. .. .	3
Weaver .. .. .	1
Carpenter .. .. .	1
Braille Copyists .. .. .	2
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>276</b>

### Their Earnings.

These blind men and women earned last year with their skilful and industrious fingers a total sum of £12,066, which shows an increase of £363 over the previous year's earnings. The actual earnings of the workers were augmented by grants from the Local Authorities of the area amounting to £6,118.

### Marketing.

A home worker often builds up a good business connection amongst his own neighbours, and the Directors of the Scheme consider that such personal markets should always be maintained and fostered. But the industry of the home workers would not be adequately repaid if it depended solely on the strictly local demand. In sparsely populated rural areas, the need for household goods, such as brushes, brooms, mats, rugs, baskets, knitted garments, hosiery, etc., is bound to be very limited and spasmodic, and the home worker has little time or opportunity to develop the demand by personal canvassing. Accordingly, the Institute purchases goods completed by the home worker and re-sells them to the general public by means of an up-to-date, somewhat elaborate selling organisation. Last year, in spite of bad selling conditions, the Institute did not diminish its purchases from the workers, which amounted in value to £6,977.\* As a consequence and although the total sales of home workers' products amounted to £11,049, stocks are at present high, and a new motor van has been purchased in order to lessen them. This van will sell in the county of Kent, and the custom of any Men of Kent or Kentish Men who may

\* This figure represents the value of goods bought from the 180 selling workers. The earnings of the tuners and music teachers, and the value of goods sold by the home workers on their own account are not included.

read this Report is earnestly solicited. The N.I.B. vans, carrying large selections of goods, are now able to sell from door to door over the entire territory of the Scheme, and exhibitions and sales of work are periodically held in the larger towns. Goods can be inspected at the Home Industries Dépôt, 31, Holmesdale Road, Reigate, Surrey, and at the Institute's showroom, 224, Great Portland Street, W.1; a post card brings a canvassing van to any address.

### "Buy from the Blind."

The articles offered for sale are all made from sound materials. The standard of work has been considerably bettered during the last two or three years, and the products of blind handicraftsmanship carry confidently the label "Hand-made, Home-made, Well-made." During the year, Her Majesty the Queen purchased a quantity of hand-knitted babies' woollies, stockings, socks and a doll's arm-chair, all made by blind home workers. Several Local Authorities and institutions support the work by regular orders.

Many people have been forced in these days to exert such strict economy that they are unable to support as they would wish to do the charitable work in which they are interested. Yet household articles such as baskets, brooms, mats, etc., are periodically needed, and those unable through circumstances to give regularly to the blind would very materially assist the objects of their sympathy by making up their minds always to "Buy from the Blind."

### Blind Pianoforte Tuners.

The blind pianoforte tuners in the Scheme have done very well, especially in view of the fact that wireless and gramophones have ousted the piano from many households.

### THE INSTITUTE'S HOMES.

(See Plate II, p. 10, Plate III, p. 11.)

The Homes Sub-Committee of the General Purposes Committee is responsible for the following Homes and Hostels:—

Blind Babies' Homes at East Grinstead, Southport and Leamington.  
Homes for Blind Women at Clifton and Brighton.  
Guest House for Blind Women at Leamington.  
Convalescent and Holiday Home at St. Leonards.  
Hostels for Blind Women at 8 and 9, Oval Road, London.

### The Sunshine Homes for Blind Babies.

The three Sunshine Homes are fulfilling a mission of cardinal importance to the next generation. They are moulding the minds of blind infants to cope with the ordinary everyday problems of blindness—how to move about,



how to eat, how to dress, how to behave, how to read and write, how to think and speak—just as an ordinary baby learns how to walk, talk and think by means of its powers of perception, without being conscious of learning. “Learning to be blind” in adult life, after the possession of sight, is as difficult as learning to speak at that age would be—but much more difficult, almost impossible, is “learning to be blind” in adult life after a childhood or babyhood of stagnant blindness. Without judicious training in the earliest years, the blind are apt to lose themselves in blindness, and their remaining faculties become weakened or stunted. It is probable that the lack in past years of care and training in infancy such as the Sunshine Homes now afford is in great part responsible for the mass of unemployable blind to-day.

#### Admissions and Discharges.

The admissions and discharges at the three Sunshine Homes during the period under review were as follows:—

	<i>East Grinstead</i>	<i>Southport</i>	<i>Leamington</i>
Total on 31st March, 1932 .. ..	26	27	25
Add Admissions dur- ing year .. ..	10	9	7
	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 32
Less Discharges ..	7	12	12
	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 20
Total on 31st March, 1933 .. ..	29	24	20

The babies are retained in the Homes until the ages of six or seven, when they are transferred to elementary schools for the blind.

#### Results of the “Sunshine” Training.

The health of the babies in all the Homes has been excellent, owing to good food, fresh air and regular habits. At Leamington, the very feeble sight of two little ones improved so wonderfully—in one case, because of an operation, in the other, because of improved general health conditions—that they could no longer be considered as blind and were discharged. Another discharge from Leamington was Albert, a sturdy little fellow of six, who had come to “Sunshine House” when only nine months old; he is a great loss to the whole household, but he has promised to come back—when he is a man. It has been found that the two extra years after the fifth year spent in the Homes are very beneficial to the children, as they become more fitted for the “big school,” as they call it, when they have to leave.

#### Expert Advice.

It is impossible to give too much care and attention to detail in the general training and kindergarten methods adopted at the Sunshine Homes, as the physical and mental habits of the future man or woman are being fostered in the dynamic years when both the physical powers and mental faculties are dawning. The Council has been fortunate in persuading Miss Nancy Catty, M.A., lecturer on education for many years at the University of London, and a Governor and Examiner of the National Froebel Union, to act as its Adviser on kindergarten matters. Her expert knowledge and wide experience have already been most helpful, both to the Council and to the kindergarten teachers at the Homes.

#### Blind Children of Retarded Development.

The experience which has led the Council to pay increased attention to the teaching of the children in the Sunshine Homes has brought it also to realise the importance of classifying the children as far as possible according to their mental capacity. Classification has always been difficult, for the Institute has always studied the convenience of those parents who can visit their children if they are in a home reasonably near at hand. During the past year, however, an opportunity has been seized of setting aside the Sunshine Home at Leamington for infants who appear to be retarded. The Home at East Grinstead will in future be a home for normal blind babies from the south of England, and the Home at Southport will take normal blind babies from the north. This re-arrangement is enabling special attention to be given to the difficulties which beset the dawning intelligence of children on or near the borderline, whose mental condition may or may not be due to inherent mental defect. It is hoped that individual attention, prolonged, if necessary, past the age of seven, which has hitherto been the upward limit for retention in the Sunshine Homes, will give opportunity to every child whose mental condition is in doubt. On the other hand, the removal of the backward children from the other Sunshine Homes will benefit the normal children by allowing their teaching to go forward more smoothly and at a better pace.

The classification of children in the Sunshine Homes is part of the Council's policy to provide for all blind children, whose mental condition requires it, any special treatment which has hitherto not been possible under the existing organisation of the education of the blind. Blindness itself, in many cases, causes

# "Buy from the Blind"

*Scenes illustrating  
the Institute's Home  
Workers Scheme*

*A Blind Home  
Worker finish-  
ing off a mat.*



*Delivering raw  
material at a  
Blind Brush-  
maker's work-  
shop.*



*Canvassing for  
orders, with an  
assortment of  
household  
goods made by  
the Blind*



*A Blind Knitter  
pressing socks  
ready for the  
market.*



*A Blind Pianoforte Tuner on one  
of his periodical visits to private  
residences.*



*A Blind Brush-  
maker busy in his  
workshop.*



# The Blind who

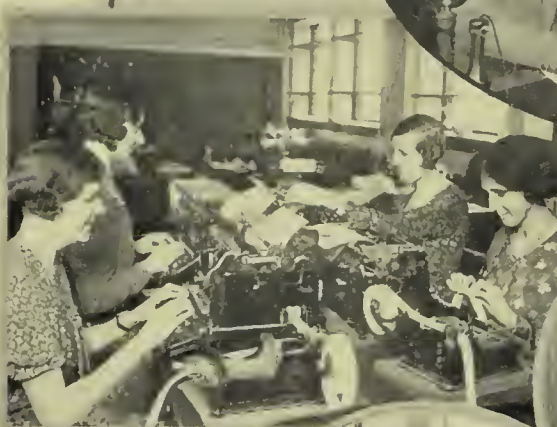
SOME OF THE  
INSTITUTE'S BLIND  
EMPLOYEES AT WORK



*Blind Principal of Massage School lecturing on the Anatomy of the Internal Organs.*



*A Blind Head of Department dictating to his Blind Stenographer, who is writing Braille shorthand on a paper ribbon.*



*Blind Typists transcribing, on ordinary typewriters, their Braille shorthand notes.*



*A "Blintraders" Kiosk—at Queen's House, Kingsway—in charge of a Blind Salesman.*



*A Blind Telephonist at the Institute's Headquarters, controlling four lines and forty extensions.*



# h e l p   t h e   B l i n d



*Blind Steno typists transcribing books into Braille from dictation; the Braille characters are impressed on metal plates from which the pages are printed.*



*A Blind Proof-reader correcting proofs of the Braille pages; several Braille periodicals are shown in the rack.*

*A Braille Music Copyist and a Braille Music Proof-reader at work.*



*A Blind Operator setting up and stamping out a showcard, relative to blind-made goods, by the "Maseley" process.*

*Blind Student giving Remedial Exercises for correction of Deformity of the Spine.*



*Blind Student's practising Back Massage on models under supervision of Blind Instructor.*



*Blind Woman Student practising Massage of the Arm on model under supervision of Blind Instructress.*



*(In circle) Blind Masseuse giving Electrical treatment by the High Frequency Current to a patient in her own Clinic.*



*An outdoor class in Anatomy on the Institute's Roof Garden, attached to the Massage School; The Principal and Secretary of the School; 18 students in training, Midsummer, 1933.*



*Blind Masseur administering Electrical treatment by Diathermy in the N.I.B. Evening Electrical Clinic to a patient suffering from Trigeminal Neuritis.*

## BLIND MASSEURS AND MASSEUSES

In training and practice



retardation. It is often difficult in early years to distinguish between the effects of the one and of the other. The establishment of Court Grange School, referred to elsewhere in this Report, has been one step forward in a comprehensive policy of blind education. The classification of the Sunshine Homes is another, and the Council hopes that, despite the difficulties of the times, some further step may shortly be made to increase the accommodation in schools and institutions for blind children whose mental defect is beyond doubt, and for other classes of blind children suffering from double defects, such as epileptic blind children, who are not numerous but sadly need care.

### "Sunshine" Vignettes.

Sea-bathing, sun-bathing and sand picnics are fashionable at Southport, and a baby is not in the swim unless he sails a boat across the stormy seas of baths and pails on the lawn. Another craze is rabbits; there are three of them, and how the babies plead for apples and vegetables for their pets! Thought for others—birds and flowers and insects, babies without Sunshine Homes, poor people without Matrons—is characteristic of these little mites, for they are trained to the happiness of unselfishness. Yet they are by no means goody-goody little boys and girls. Witness the favourite game at East Grinstead of "Pretending to be Matron and Nurses." There is keen competition for Matron, but the real apex of ambition is Night Nurse. For this reason: Night Nurse awakens all the babies in the morning with a biscuit, and these scallywags have planned it all out that, given time and opportunity, they will have thirty biscuits to eat—if *only* they are Night Nurses! . . . "Am I covered with spots?" chirps a baby, hugging itself in gleeful anticipation, for the "latest," at East Grinstead, is to develop "spots" and retire for three weeks to the distinction of being isolated and the adventure of being ill.

A little incident described by the Matron at East Grinstead illustrates the alertness yet the limitations of a blind child's mind. "I was in a car with John Pike when it stopped and John wanted to know why. I told him the driver had stopped to fix a radiator cap which had nearly dropped off. John (reproachfully): 'Nobody ever told me that motor cars wore hats.'" Which shows that John Pike puts two and two together very quickly, and must very quickly be told that motor cars don't wear hats, and why they don't. Another child, with a vestige of sight, can just distinguish the moon when

it is at the full. Then it is that he loudly declares to entranced listeners that the gardener has mended the moon again and slung it up.

### A Keynote.

Two little facts sound one of the keynotes of the Institute's policy—that wherever possible the blind themselves should help to help the blind. The material for some of the babies' clothes at the Sunshine Homes has been woven by blind women; when the Medical Officer prescribed massage for a Sunshine baby, it was given by a blind masseuse.

### Homes and Hostels for Blind Women.

The number of residents and the accommodation at the Institute's Homes and Hostels for Blind Women on 31st March, 1933, were as follows:—

	No. of Residents	Accom- modation
Home for Blind Women, Brighton .. .. .	13	16
Home for Blind Women, Clifton, Bristol .. .. .	7	10
Guest House for Blind Women, Leamington .. .. .	12	14
Hostel for Blind Women, 8, Oval Road, London .. .. .	7	7
Hostel for Blind Women, 9, Oval Road, London .. .. .	11	12

### Generous Friends.

Health generally has been good, and at the Homes and Guest House many friends have greatly increased the women's enjoyment of life by reading to them and taking them for walks and drives, arranging outings, theatre and concert parties, musical evenings and other entertainments. A much valued friend to the women at the Clifton Home is Miss Vera Wills, who not only sends monthly gifts of eggs, vegetables and poultry, but at Christmas asked each of the women to choose a very handsome gift, such as a portable typewriter or a winter overcoat. The women at Brighton take great interest in flower-shows; at Leamington, the guests much appreciate a new four-valve wireless set which has been installed.

### New Brighton Home Needed.

The Home at Brighton adjoins the Institute's factory for the production of books in Moon type. These premises are not suitable for a Home; moreover, the space occupied by the Home is now required for Moon production, which has recently been considerably developed. The need for a house suitable for a Home within reach of the sea front has been widely advertised, but as yet, unfortunately, there has been no response. The gift of such a house would truly



be a deed of kindness towards needy blind women, not only of the present but of future generations, and the Council hopes that these words may inspire a benefactor to come forward. In any case, the transference of the Home to more suitable quarters is an urgent need, and should no gift be forthcoming other premises must be rented or purchased.

#### **The Holiday and Convalescent Home.**

The Institute's Home at St. Leonards-on-Sea is an ideal place for holidays, and here hundreds of blind convalescents and workers have spent hundreds of happy hours with their friends. The admissions during the year were as follows:—

Convalescent Visitors .. .. .	72
Holiday Visitors .. .. .	302
Sighted Guides and Friends .. .. .	46
Men .. 202	
Women .. 218	
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>420</b>

#### **"The Brightest Spot in the Blind World."**

"Bannow"—as the Home is called—has an atmosphere bred from all the currents of content. It cannot be characterised in a word; only the many words and phrases of those who know it well can hint at its effect on tired bodies, ragged nerves, faded health. "You scoop in from all classes people who are living in lonely and often dark places and bring them into the sunshine, freedom and kindly influence of 'Bannow' where they are treated as honoured guests"; "'Bannow' is the brightest spot in the blind world"; "The most delightful holiday I have ever had"; "Particularly would I like to thank you for the splendid food, and the very comfortable beds"; "You really don't realise my feelings when I say you act as a second mother"; "Didn't I enjoy it all!"—these are expressions culled from innumerable letters.

## **THE WORK OF THE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE.**

**I**N a sense, all the Institute's activities are connected with the education of the blind, and research into ways and means for their betterment. The work of the Institute's Education and Research Committee is directly connected with the production of literature for the blind in Braille and Moon types, the interests of blind students, the provision of apparatus and appliances for the blind, technical research, research into existing and new methods of employment, the placement of the blind in suitable jobs, and the maintenance of a School for backward blind children, a College for blind girls, and a School of Massage.

#### **STANDARD ENGLISH BRAILLE.**

(See Plate X, p. 30.)

A most important step in the production of books in Braille, the well-known embossed type read by the fingers of the blind, was briefly mentioned in a stop-press note to last year's Report. This was the complete agreement reached between Great Britain and the United States as to a standard form of Braille which would in future be used in all English-speaking countries, and would be known as Standard English Braille, taking the place in America of Grade 1½ and in this country of Revised Braille.

#### **A Reasonable Compromise.**

During the International Conference on Work for the Blind, held in New York in the

spring of 1931, the question of producing a standard form of English Braille was keenly discussed, and many of the misconceptions which had previously prevailed were cleared away. These discussions led to a conference last year in London between the British National Uniform Type Committee and delegates from the United States, when the complete agreement referred to was reached. The result is a reasonable compromise. In the rules of Standard English Braille, now in force, the British reader of Revised Braille finds he has nothing new to learn and very little to unlearn. Standard English Braille superseded Revised Braille in all of the Institute's publications on the 8th February, 1933, and the new system has also been put into force in America.

#### **International Interchange.**

The main advantage of the new system is that all books printed in America and in Great Britain will, it is hoped, be interchangeable. Immediately after the agreement on the rules of Standard English Braille, a further agreement was made between the Institute, as the leading British publisher of Braille books, and the American Printing House for the Blind, as the leading American publisher, as to the interchange of the plates from which Braille books are printed. As a corollary, the duplication of books in America and Great Britain will in future be avoided, and the range of Braille

literature produced in the two countries will be extended.

### Moon Book Production Regularised.

This agreement also regularises the production of books in Moon, the simple embossed variation of ordinary Roman type used so largely by elderly blind people in both countries. The Moon Society, a branch of the Institute, has been, for many years, the sole producer of Moon books in the world, and in order that the American requirements may be fully met, the Institute has appointed annually a Management Committee, consisting of the Chairmen of the Institute's Council, and of the General Purposes and Education and Research Committees, together with two American representatives, to decide on the policy of the Moon Society. The American representatives now nominated are Dr. Olin C. Burritt, Principal, Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind, Overbrook, Philadelphia; and Mrs. R. Kerr Kennedy, Secretary, Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society, Philadelphia.

### PRODUCTION OF EMBOSSED BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

(See *Plate VII*, p. 19, *Plate X*, p. 30, *Plate XI*, p. 31, *Plate XII*, p. 32.)

The numbers of Braille books and periodicals produced during the year were as follows:—

BRAILLE TYPE.					
<i>Books.</i>					
Bound Volumes	..	..	..	..	14,856
Pamphlets	..	..	..	..	25,130
<i>Periodicals.</i>					
Newspapers	..	..	..	..	391,199
Magazines	..	..	..	..	210,845
<i>Metal Plates Produced.</i>					
Books and Periodicals	..	..	..	..	22,263

### The Bible in Braille.

One of the most important publishing events of the year was the issue of the first two volumes of the Braille edition of the Revised Version of the Old Testament. This supplements the new edition of the Authorised Version which was completed in 74 volumes a few years ago and which took more than five years to produce. The Revised Version will probably occupy the same number of volumes, and will likewise take several years to complete, as the cost of production runs into hundreds of pounds. The completion of the Greek New Testament is also in hand, and five hundred volumes of the Bible in Arabic have been produced for the British and Foreign Bible Society from the plates prepared by the Institute some years ago.

### Revision of Braille Instruction Books.

Another important undertaking was the work of revising all Braille Instruction Books in order to bring them into accord with the rules of Standard English Braille. When this Report is in the hands of the reader, the revised editions, both in Braille and inkprint, of all the Instruction Books will be available.

### Some Difficult Works.

Several of the books issued during the year entailed a considerable amount of highly technical work. For instance, the preparation of the diagrams illustrating "The Universe Around Us," by Sir James Jeans, meant weeks of highly-skilled labour; each of the diagrams was enlarged and re-drawn, each dot of the embossed lines was punched out by hand. Other laborious and difficult tasks were "Colloquial French for the English" from the H.M.V. gramophone records, the famous Welsh novel "Rhys Lewis" in the Welsh language, a Spanish Course, and Latin Exercise Books.

### B.B.C. Pamphlets in Braille.

A definite sign that the blind appreciate the educational value of wireless was the demand for and publication in Braille of many of the pamphlets issued by the British Broadcasting Corporation in connection with its Talks and School Broadcasts. The Braille editions were issued, by the courtesy of the B.B.C., almost simultaneously with the inkprint pamphlets, and included Britain and the Modern World Order, the King's English, Early Stages in French, Our Debt to the Past, How the Mind Works, The Law of the Land, God and the World through Christian Eyes, Some Makers of the Modern Spirit, and a pamphlet on how to run Wireless Discussion Groups.

### Scientific Books.

The interest of the blind in everything concerning wireless is further exemplified by the decision to publish a new text-book on the technical side of the subject, which will supplement three books on wireless which are already available in Braille; and the Institute's desire to keep the blind abreast with the times in scientific progress is shown by the selection for publication of handbooks on such subjects as the Domestic Applications of Electricity. The Institute is assisted in this object by the Embossed Scientific Books Fund, which for many years has borne part of the cost of producing approved scientific works.



## Educational Books.

One of the most difficult tasks of the Publications Sub-Committee of the Education and Research Committee has always been the selection of the educational textbooks to be issued in Braille. There are so many of them; old editions are so quickly superseded by new; the predilections of schoolmasters are so varied; the purchasing powers of schools are so strictly limited; that although there has been no criticism of the selection in the past, it has been an almost impossible task to meet all requirements. A new policy is now to be tried. A Sub-Committee to advise on the selection of educational works suitable for Braille has been formed, consisting of three representatives of the College of Teachers of the Blind and one representative each of Worcester College for the Blind, the Royal Normal College for the Blind, and Chorleywood College for the Blind. The duties of this Advisory Committee will be to make a thorough and continuous study of the latest textbooks with a view to meeting the needs of elementary and secondary schools—a task which will be considerably lightened by the kind permission of the London County Council for the Committee to use its Library of educational textbooks; to make a selection and compare it with the books already in Braille; and finally, to recommend to the Publications Sub-Committee the publication of certain titles. If these are approved, the cost of producing the books in Braille will be estimated, the selling prices fixed, and all schools for the blind will be circularised for definite orders. This procedure will ensure complete co-ordination between the Institute as the publisher of educational textbooks, and the teaching profession as users of them.

## Taste of the Blind Reader.

The variety of general literature available in Braille is illustrated by the following list of a few amongst the many books published during the year:—

### *Literary Criticism.*

Craft of Fiction, by Lubbock.<sup>c</sup>

### *Poetry.*

Selected Poems of Dryden.

### *Travel.*

In Quest of the Sun, by Gerbault.<sup>†</sup>

### *Autobiography.*

Adventure, by Seely.

### *Current Fiction.*

Angel Pavement, by Priestley.

Mystery in the Channel, by Crofts.<sup>§</sup>

Old Wives' Tale, by Bennett.<sup>§</sup>

### *Natural History.*

Animal Mind, by Pitt.

### *Classical Fiction.*

Rob Roy, by Scott.

Shirley, by Brontë.

Dr. Thorne,<sup>¶</sup> by <sup>§</sup>Trollope.

### *History.*

Akhmaton, by Weigall.

Thirty Years' War, by Gardiner.

### *Miscellaneous.*

Talks on Ambulance Work, by "Gilcraft."

### *Vocational.*

Gardening for the Blind.

Public Speaking for Business Men, by Wicks.

Works in hand include Anthologies of French and German Poetry, the Laws of Contract Bridge, two books on Chess, Trevelyan's History of England, Cary's translation of Dante's Divine Comedy, Tolstoy's Anna Karenina, Herbert's Water Gypsies, and Willa Cather's Shadows on the Rock.

## Speeding-up Production.

During the year, special attention has been given to speeding-up the production of Braille books. As first place on the printing presses has to be given to the ever-increasing amount of periodical publications, to orders executed for outside customers, and to orders for reprints, it is difficult without increasing machinery and staff to meet the demand for prompt publication in Braille of books of the hour. There are so many books of the hour and only of the hour, and it is a longer, more costly matter to produce small editions of books in Braille than large editions in inkprint. However, the whole business of Braille production is being inquired into, and nothing needful will be left undone to ensure the maximum production of Braille books in the minimum amount of time.

## Braille Newspapers and Magazines.

There has been a slight fall in the circulation of some of the Institute's periodicals, but this is more than balanced by the very considerable rise in the circulation of the Braille edition of the "Radio Times." The latter fact to some extent explains the former. Wireless is becoming a boon to all the blind, thanks largely to the splendid work of the British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund in supplying the blind of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with wireless sets (see page 39). A descriptive list of the eighteen periodicals in Braille type and three in Moon published by the Institute, with subscription rates, will be forwarded on application. "The Braille Mail," a weekly newspaper, and "Progress," a popular monthly, follow the "Braille Radio Times" in order of popularity; and the Braille edition of "Punch," in which the humour of cartoons and drawings is translated into words, the juvenile "School Magazine," and the high-brow "Literary Journal" are not far behind. There is a wide demand for a daily or bi-weekly newspaper in Braille, a Braille edition of "The Listener," and a periodical for women, but only a generous benefactor could make the publication of them possible at the moment.



## Questions and Competitions.

Two of the favourite features of "Progress" are its Question Box and its Competitions. In the former, readers give the Editor innumerable problems of an extraordinarily diversified nature to solve; in the latter, the Editor retaliates. Typical questions received during the year, illustrating the avidity of the blind for any scrap of knowledge, were: How many ships were there in the Armada? What were the religious views of Marie Corelli? What is the meaning of invisible exports? Why is radio reception better at night? What is the number of species of parrot which feed on sheep? What is the size of Hyde Park? Typical Competitions were: An Almanack of Prophecies on the same lines as Old Moore; an essay on "If I were Editor of 'Progress'"; several limericks; an essay on Autumn, each word of which began with one of the letters of the word "autumn."

## Literary Competition.

A higher grade of competition was the 2nd Annual Literary Competition, open to blind people all over the world. Prizes were awarded for the best lyrics, essays and letters to a newspaper. Mr. Frank Whitaker, Acting Editor of "John o' London's Weekly," again kindly acted as judge, and in announcing his decisions, he commented on the general excellence of the entries. The Education and Research Committee makes every effort to encourage literary talent, and many are the MSS. submitted for candid opinion as to their marketable value. In this connection, the Committee has received valuable assistance from Mr. Leonard P. Moore, of Messrs. Christy & Moore, the well-known Literary Agents, whose advice, given voluntarily, to blind literary aspirants has been of great value to them.

## Handicraft Competition.

An Annual Handicraft Competition, on the same lines as the Literary Competition, has just been inaugurated. Competitors will be divided into five classes, and prizes will be awarded for the best shopping and luncheon baskets, hand-knitted frocks, vests and socks, babies' coats, raffia mats, etc., made by the blind.

## Books and Periodicals in Moon Type.

The year's production of publications in Moon type was as follows:—

MOON TYPE.			
<i>Books.</i>			
Bound Volumes	..	..	12,500
Pamphlets, Alphabet Cards, etc.	..	..	24,799

<i>Periodicals.</i>			
Magazines	..	..	6,012
Newspapers and Supplements	..	..	40,175
<i>Pages of Type Set.</i>			
Books and Periodicals	..	..	19,738

The policy mentioned above of seeking orders prior to publication, and then issuing editions limited to suit the demand, has been successfully followed for many years in connection with the majority of books in Moon. Last year, in fact, was a record year in the whole history of the Moon Society, founded in 1847; the figures show an increase over last year's figures of 94 per cent. in the number of volumes produced and of 91 per cent. in the number of pages set. This increase is largely due to the number of works specially produced for the Library of Congress, Washington, U.S.A. These works, however, have not been lost for English readers, as the Library kindly gave permission to print as many volumes as were required by British Libraries.

## Moon Books of the Year.

Moon books published during the year included Jesus of Nazareth, by Gore; In Search of England, by Morton; Sorrell and Son, by Deeping; Doctor Sally, by Wodchouse; Marguerite de Valois, by Dumas; and Bonnet and Shawl, by Guedella. Moon type is read alternately from left to right and right to left, an embossed curve guiding the finger of the reader from line to line. This year, however, an experiment has been made in issuing a story printed as in ordinary inkprint, that is, each line is read from left to right, and readers have been asked for their opinions as to the merits of the two methods.

Owing to the increased production, a concession in production charges has been made in respect of the "Lutheran Herald," published for the Board of Missions for the Deaf and Blind of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States. Through the courtesy of the Editor of this journal, the Rev. O. C. Schroeder, B.D., copies are supplied free to British readers.

## Two-Thirds Loss on All Embossed Books.

All books in Braille and Moon types are supplied to blind residents within the United Kingdom and throughout the British Empire at two-thirds discount on the actual cost of production. Catalogues are available in Braille and Moon types, and in inkprint.

## STUDENTS' LIBRARY.

(See Plate XI, p. 31.)

Braille books, periodicals, and music are generally printed from metal plates on which the Braille characters are impressed by stereotyping

machines manipulated by the blind. The blind student for the professions, however, needs for his studies special works for which the extremely limited demand would not warrant publication in a stereotyped edition; for example, a law student needs the latest legal textbooks which, as everyone knows, are constantly being revised. These books are written in Braille by skilled volunteers, and collected together, form a Students' Library. Practically all books in the Library have been specially prepared for individuals who, when they have finished with them, return them so that they may be lent to other students and professional men and women. During the year 940 volumes have been produced, making the total number of volumes in the Library nearly 8,000. The circulation during the year amounted to 3,816.

### Devoted Voluntary Labour.

These books, every dot of which has been made by hand, represent hours of devoted voluntary labour, and some idea of the difficulties confronted and surmounted by the volunteers, now about 200 in number, can be gained from the following list of typical works transcribed during the year:—

English Course for Schools, by Mais.  
History of Great Britain, by Mowatt.  
Language, by Vendryes.  
Making of Modern England, by Slater.  
End of the Middle Ages, by Duclaux.  
William III. and Defence of Holland, by Trevelyan.  
Personal Property, by Goodeve.  
Carriage of Goods by Railway, by Disney.  
Constitutional Law, by Wade, etc.  
County Court Guide, by Jones.  
Political History of Contemporary Europe since 1814, by Seignebos.  
Science of Civilisation, by Phipson.  
Elements of Metaphysics, by Taylor.  
Logic, by Bosanquet.  
Aristophanes, ed. by Collins.  
Lucian, ed. by Collins.  
Manual of French Composition, by Ritchie and Graeme.  
Morceaux Choisis, by Chateaubriand.  
Port Tarascon, by Daudet.

In addition to books, examination papers have been transcribed into Braille for blind students at the Universities, and a great deal of correspondence transcribed from and into Braille.

There is friendly rivalry between the writers as to who will produce the greatest number of volumes, and this year, Mrs. Jackson heads the list with 33 volumes to her credit, followed by Mrs. Du Val with 31 volumes and a number of maps and diagrams, and Colonel Carleton, with 26 volumes.

All voluntary writers are subjected to a proficiency test in Braille before undertaking the transcription of books. Last year there were 73 candidates for this test, of whom 30 obtained certificates.

Volunteers also assist in proof-reading, by dictating the inkprint copy of a work to blind proof-readers, who indicate on the Braille transcription any corrections which are to be made.

### Volunteers for any Job.

A notable characteristic of all the volunteers enlisted by the Students' Library is their willingness at all times to undertake any work which may benefit the blind or further the objects of the Institute. During the year, they have taught Braille to people threatened with loss of eyesight who would not come within the province of the local home teaching services; they have given blind people lessons in hand-writing, translated letters in foreign languages, met and conducted blind children from station to station, acted as amanuenses at the examinations of the Massage School. In brief, they are never weary of good works.

### Gratitude of Blind Students.

The following extracts from some of the many letters received show how deeply the Students' Library is appreciated:—

*From Scotland*—"What a boon your Library is! When my sight gave out I was nearly heart-broken, believing I should never be able to read again, and here I am, thanks to learning Braille and to your Library, enjoying books to the full."

*From Surrey*—"I am to-day re-posting to the Library the first four vols. of 'The Political History of Europe in the 19th Century,' and desire again to express my hearty thanks and high appreciation of this history. I should be ever so much obliged if I might have the next four volumes. I should like to take this opportunity of telling you how much I am interested in 'Lettres d'un Soldat' and the Tutorial Latin Grammar, which I am finding useful in my teaching."

*From Florida, U.S.A.*—"On the evening of the twenty-fourth, I am to receive my A.B. Degree from Stetson University. Through your kindly assistance I am graduating with just as high standard as any of the other students in my class. I hope some day to be able to render you a favor."

*From New York*—"It is quite some time since I have written to you and I hope you are not growing anxious about the volumes which I'm sending out to-day. I have found them a great help in my work. I received an A in my course this semester, for which I am sure the books were a great aid. For next semester, which begins in three weeks, I shall need Medea by Euripides, which I borrowed before but need again, the Hippolytus of Euripides, and the Antigone of Sophocles. I hope I am not giving you too much trouble with my requests, but it's hard to get along with so few Greek books in this country for blind students."

*From South Africa*—"You will be interested to know that John has got his degree. He passed in all his subjects again this year and so completed his three years' course. Thank you very much for all your interest and courteous help. I do hope all the books have reached you safely. It was splendid having your Library to back us."



## PRODUCTION OF BRAILLE MUSIC.

(See Plate VII, p. 19.)

All kinds of music, from the simple melody to the complicated orchestral score, can be translated into Braille by means of a highly perfected system of Braille Music Notation, adopted throughout the world. The year's production of Braille music is as follows:—

Bound Volumes .. .. .	1,170
Pamphlets (Braille equivalent of sheet Music)	9,611
Metal Plates Produced .. .. .	1,397

These figures represent the addition of 275 new musical works to the Institute's catalogue, which includes all forms of music, from classical works, cantatas, and operas, to piano pieces, songs, and dances.

### Helping the Blind Musician.

The production of Braille music is very expensive, but the blind musician is one of the spearheads of progress in the Blind World, and all efforts to support and encourage him should be made. Assistance is given to blind musical students by the inclusion in the catalogue of all examination pieces from the preliminary to the licentiate examinations; by granting them permission to practice on the Institute's organ, which has been re-modelled this year, in order to bring it into line with the organ at the Royal College of Organists; by transcribing examination papers into Braille; by arranging recitals of test pieces on the Institute's organ by an accomplished blind musician; and by maintaining a Students' Library of MS. Braille copies of works needed for study and professional purposes.

### The Music Students' Library.

Thirty-seven works have been added to the Music Students' Library during the year, and the total number of titles now amounts to 350. The size of this output is largely due to volunteers who, possessed with a wide knowledge of music, dictate the inkprint notation to the blind transcriber. The Library is used, not only by students, but by professional musicians to whom the Institute renders additional help by publishing in ordinary music notation selected works by British blind composers, and by keeping a register of blind instrumentalists and vocalists for the use of those who wish to hire their services.

### Three-quarters Loss on Braille Music.

The average price of a piece of sheet music in Braille is 6d., all Braille music being supplied to the blind at one-quarter the actual cost of production. Catalogues in Braille and inkprint can be obtained.

## APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES FOR THE BLIND.

(See Plate IX, p. 29.)

In addition to supplying all kinds of embossed music and literature, the Institute supplies all kinds of apparatus and appliances for the blind. These include portable machines for writing ordinary Braille and Braille shorthand; mathematical boards and instruments; embossed maps with Braille guides; clocks and watches, with embossed dots for the hours, and raised hands; playing cards with Braille markings; games specially adapted for the blind, including Corinthian Bagatelle, Backgammon, Nine Men's Morris, etc. The year's demand has been satisfactory. In nearly all cases the prices have been reduced, special discounts being allowed to individuals.

Educational models of architectural, geological, anatomical and other objects, are lent, free of charge, to schools or for recreational purposes.

### International Co-operation Again.

A new edition of the Appliances Catalogue has been prepared, and this includes a selection of reliable foreign-made goods. Similarly, the American Foundation for the Blind has agreed to keep a stock of goods supplied by the Institute to facilitate purchase by American customers. These two facts illustrate, with many others in this Report, the growth of international co-operation in welfare work for the blind (see page 42).

### Sales Items.

There has been a steady demand for the Mayhew music indicator, an adaptation to English use of an appliance invented by Monsieur Thiberge, the brilliant teacher of music at the Association Valentin Haüy, Paris, by which a blind person can teach ordinary music notation to pupils with sight, and for the new barometer with a Braille dial. The popularity of the movement for supplying white walking sticks to the blind in order to safeguard them in traffic is shewn by the sale, during the year, of 1,791 sticks. The educational models have been re-conditioned and have been much in request, and selected models and appliances have been exhibited at many conferences and meetings throughout the country, in order that those attending them may be kept up-to-date in the latest means of overcoming blindness.



## TECHNICAL RESEARCH.

To keep such means themselves thoroughly up-to-date is the object of the Technical Research Sub-Committee. It aims to perfect existing, and introduce new apparatus, and with the help of experienced scientists to ensure that the inventions and devices for overcoming blindness keep pace with modern scientific developments in other walks of life.

Last year's research work has been definitely productive in three directions: Braille writing apparatus; appliances used in connection with games; and miscellaneous apparatus.

### The Upward Braille Writer.

The experimental work conducted last year in connection with the Upward Braille Writer has resulted in the completion of an entirely new and, it is hoped, perfectly satisfactory model. Braille is ordinarily hand-written by a device in which the keys emboss the Braille dots from above the paper downwards—a method which does not permit the writer to read what he has written without turning over the paper. The new models emboss the dots from below the paper upwards, so that the writer can read as he writes without taking the paper from the machine. Three keys on either side correspond with the six dots from which all Braille characters are formed, and there is a space bar extending, as in a typewriter, along the front of the machine which can be worked by either hand. The paper is kept flat and not wound on a roller. The machine is light and can be folded into a compact, portable case.

### Bakelite Braille Boards.

The experiments, referred to last year, of making the boards, used by people who prefer to emboss each Braille dot with a hand style, of bakelite instead of wood, have been entirely satisfactory, and large and small boards are now being manufactured. Perfect alignment is ensured by these bakelite boards, which do not warp, and owing to the strength of bakelite it is almost impossible to damage them by careless handling. The method of clamping the paper on to the board has been perfected and permits the paper to be turned over for embossing on the other side without releasing it from the clamp; this prevents a possible tear. The metal rules divided into cells of six dots, which guide the style, have also been improved, special attention being paid to the size and shape of the pits corresponding to each dot.

### For Bridge and Chess Players.

An improved Bridge Scorer, primarily designed for players of Contract Bridge, is now on the market. The ends of the marker are of

different design, so that the blind scorer may know if it is the right way up. A standard dual clock has been adapted specially for blind chess players. By means of raised dots and hands the blind player can keep himself informed of the time available for each move—and thus be no longer at a disadvantage when playing with a sighted opponent.

### Talking with the Deaf-Blind.

A card is now available which enables a deaf-blind person to converse with a sighted person unacquainted with Braille, and which, when folded, can easily be carried in the pocket. The Braille alphabet is embossed on the inner surface of the card, and below each Braille letter is its corresponding letter in inkprint. When the deaf-blind person speaks, he points to the Braille characters, and his companion reads the inkprint characters beneath; when the sighted person speaks, he puts his companion's finger on the Braille characters over the inkprint characters which he wishes to indicate.

### Machine for Embroidery Work.

A clever machine for enabling blind people to do embroidery work has been invented by Mr. Boyle, of Broughty Ferry. Two "location finders" are placed against the material, one below it and one above it. These work across the length and along the width of the material, and as they travel emit musical notes or clicks at each one-sixtieth of an inch, the same notes or clicks being repeated for each inch. The instructions for the pattern to be worked are given in Braille, in the tonic sol-fa system of music, and the notes sounded by the "location finders" as they are moved from point to point quickly enable the operator to find the correct position of all parts of the pattern. They also form the guide for the needle when it is passed through them and the material, in either a downward or upward stroke. Two of these machines are already being used in Scotland with excellent results, and the Institute is co-operating with the inventor in making the Boyle Embroidery Frame generally available.

### Experimental Book Recording.

Various experiments for recording books on gramophone records and on steel wire records have been made during the year, but the whole matter has not yet progressed beyond the experimental stage. There seems to be little doubt, however, that eventually some such system will be available to the blind, provided the necessary machine and records are obtainable at a moderate price.

# TYPICAL DEVICES for overcoming blindness



*Finding the barometer reading by means of a Braille scale.*



*A person with sight conversing with a Deaf-Blind Girl by means of a card, giving the alphabet and numerals in ordinary and Braille characters.*



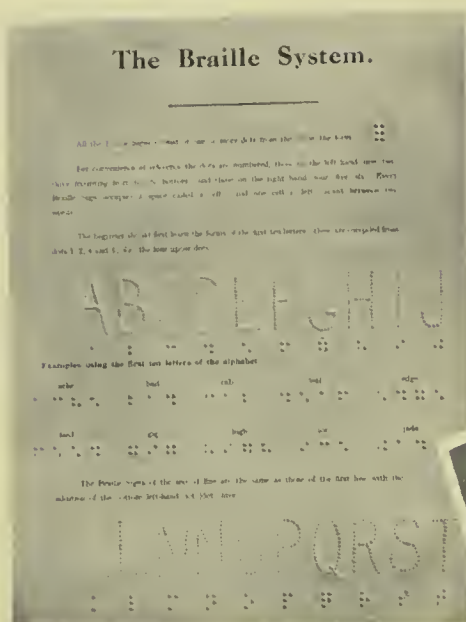
*One of the players in a Blind Men's Chess Contest "feeling" the time available for his opponent's move on a Braille-marked dual clock.*



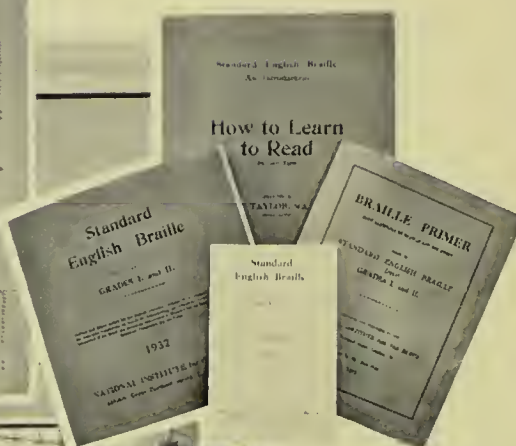
*A Blind Visitor to the Institute's Museum of Appliances and Apparatus for the Blind examining an exhibit.*

## PLATE X

*The first page of the Braille Primer, showing the basis of the Braille System.*



# Braille Books



*Printing an edition of a Braille periodical on the Rotary Press; this Press is used for large editions only.*



*Printing a Braille book from the metal plates on which the Braille characters are embossed.*



## PLATE XI

*A Blind Reader feeling the title of a book ; it is given on a tablet pasted on the side of the volume.*

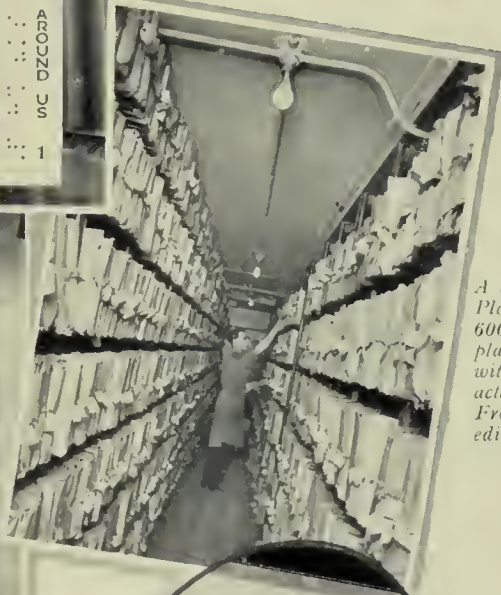


# for the Blind

*One of the Institute's Blind Employees leaving Headquarters with a Braille edition of "Punch" under his arm. Note the white stick.*



*A corridor in the Plate Store, where 600 tons of metal plates, stereotyped with Braille characters, are kept. From these, new editions of books are printed.*



*Blind Braille Copyists and Readers at work with sighted volunteers in the Institute's Students' Library.*



*A Blind Mathematician "looking at" an embossed diagram illustrating a text book on mechanics.*

# PRODUCTION OF MOON BOOKS



*Setting up pages in Moon type :  
and printing an edition of a book  
in Moon type.*



## The Little Old Gentleman of Gt. Portland Street

*He taps at the window of the Institute's Showroom  
and draws the attention of passers-by to his  
" Book of Knowledge," of which each page is a  
revelation. For example, Solid Geometry : Q.—  
What is a sphere ? A.—The all-round satisfaction  
produced by blind-made goods.*

## A National Institute Exhibit



*By exhibiting  
goods made  
by the Blind  
and goods  
made for  
them, the In-  
stitute demon-  
strates to the  
public what  
the Blind can  
do and what  
can be done  
for them.*

## EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH.

The object of the Placement and General Research Sub-Committee is to investigate the present conditions of employing the blind with a view to bettering them, to find new means of employment in workshops for the blind and in factories ordinarily employing only sighted labour, and to place blind workers in industries which the investigations find to be suitable for them.

With a view to co-ordinating this work, an Employment Officer has recently been appointed by the Institute, with the assistance of certain workshops for the blind, to survey the whole field of employment in workshops and particularly to examine the possibilities for establishing new trades in workshops. The possibilities lie in two directions: the complete production of a commodity, or the partial production of a commodity to the order of other firms, on a sub-contract.

### Ratio of Sighted to Blind Workers.

As the questionnaire relative to the ratio of blind to sighted workers in workshops for the blind, mentioned in last year's Report, did not yield satisfactory results, a new enquiry on this important subject has been instituted through the Association of Workshops for the Blind, and it is hoped that data valuable to workshops and to home workers will soon be available.

### Workshop Conditions.

Researches have been undertaken for the Institute by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology into prevalent conditions in workshops for the blind. The results are being collated, and various bulletins on the subject will be issued. The first of these, "Basket-making by the Blind," has been published.

### Vocational Tests.

The National Institute of Industrial Psychology has also been employed to make vocational tests at the Institute's College for blind girls at Chorleywood. The value of such tests has been widely recognised, and it has been further exemplified in this direction. The investigation has helped the Headmistress in selecting courses of study, and the pupils in selecting careers. The Institute is indebted to the National Institute of Industrial Psychology for undertaking to work out in closer detail the tests which are suitable for use with blind people.

## Placement.

Owing to the depressed state of trade and the vast number of unemployed people, the placing of blind workers in "sighted" factories has almost come to a standstill, with one notable exception. In the process of tobacco leaf-stripping, that is, removing the tobacco leaf from the stalk, it has been found that blind people compare favourably with sighted workers, and that in this branch of the tobacco industry, blindness is no bar to employment. Messrs. W. D. & H. O. Wills, of Bristol, Carreras of London, and Stephen Mitchell & Sons, of Glasgow, are now employing blind labour in this process. As the work is arduous, the blind employees must be strong and healthy. In this industry, therefore, blind workers are employed not from charitable or sympathetic motives, but on a sound economic basis, and it is hoped that every tobacco factory will employ a portion of blind labour.

### Employment of Blind Musicians.

In order to promote the employment of blind musicians, the Institute maintains Employment Bureaux for blind organists and pianoforte tuners, and keeps a register of musicians.

## COURT GRANGE SCHOOL FOR RETARDED BLIND CHILDREN.

(See Plate I, p. 9.)

Court Grange School, Abbotskerswell, South Devon, for blind children between the ages of seven and sixteen who are unsuitable, because of retarded mentality, for admission or retention in ordinary schools for the blind, was established as an experiment two years ago. During this last year, it has been found that there is a definite and unmistakable need for such a school, and Court Grange has now been established on a permanent basis as an integral part of this country's system of blind education. Its achievement to date inspires the hope that a number of backward blind children will be saved from the stigma of mental unfitness and in due course will be able to follow normal careers. In healthy and beautiful surroundings, Court Grange, by comprehensive medical attention, unremitting individual care and specialised training, hopes to ensure that retardation caused by blindness will not be mistaken for inherent defect of mind.

### Growth.

There has been a steady influx of pupils from all parts of the country. The School



opened with twelve pupils; there are now twenty-seven. The School is almost full, and additions to the premises are now being made. Another full-time teacher and a part-time music teacher have been engaged. Of the eleven pupils studying the piano, eight have been successful in the examinations of the Associated Boards. All outdoor sports are popular and a very successful Sports Day was held in the summer.

#### Parents' Circle.

An innovation has been the formation of a Parents' Circle. Parents are provided with monthly news sheets, describing the activities of the School, which not only sustain their interest in the progress of the children generally, but enable them to continue the school methods of treatment during holidays.

#### House Committee.

The School has been greatly assisted by the House Committee, a small body of voluntary helpers, living within reach of the School. The Chairman of the Committee is Capt. C. W. M. Plcnderleath, C.B.E., R.N., the other members being the Rev. H. Every, Miss M. M. R. Garaway, Miss L. King and Capt. C. W. Mayer, M.B.E.

### CHORLEYWOOD COLLEGE FOR BLIND GIRLS.

(See Plate IV, p. 12.)

The average number of pupils during the year at Chorleywood College, the only School in the country for girls with little or no sight, run on public school lines, has been thirty-six, the accommodation being for forty-five. Several successes were obtained in public examinations, including the Home Teachers' Examination of the College of Teachers and the Pianoforte Examinations of the Associated Boards.

Broadcast lessons for certain groups of girls have been introduced as an experiment, and another experiment, which, most fortunately, met with complete success, was the cooking by the Cookery Class of an excellent three-course dinner, served up to members of the staff, the cooks themselves acting as waitresses.

Athletic sports in the winter, swimming and netball-tennis in the summer, have kept the girls fit physically, and there has been plenty of mental recreation such as concerts, plays, and other entertainments. A number of girls have become devotees of chess and Esperanto.

Of the girls who left the College last year, one has gone to Durham University, one to the 'Cello School in London, one to the Rachel

Macmillan College, and one is rendering voluntary help at a Social Centre for the Unemployed.

#### Old Girls.

News from old girls tell of completed degrees—an M.A. at St. Andrew's, and a Theological Tripos at Cambridge. One former pupil is a companion-governess in Rio de Janeiro; another has been teaching English and learning German in Germany; another's eyesight has so greatly improved that she is now on the staff of a Boys' Preparatory School. Others are taking courses of training in elocution and remedial work for speech defects, in farm training and poultry keeping.

The Governors, who include Miss E. Archibald, M.A., Miss W. M. Crosthwaite, B.Sc., Miss E. C. Gedge, B.A., and Miss M. Huskisson, M.A., give much thought to vocational training; and instruction in typewriting is considered an essential.

### MESSAGE SCHOOL AND DEPARTMENT.

(See Plate VIII, p. 20, Plate VI, p. 18.)

The year's results in the School of Massage were as follows:—

- 25 students attended the School.
- 11 students presented themselves for examination in Massage and Remedial Exercises and successfully qualified.
- 10 students presented themselves for examination in Medical Electricity and successfully qualified.

Of the 25 students who attended the School of Massage during the year—

- 14 have been assisted by Local Education Authorities.
- 8 by the Blind Ex-Service Men's Fund.
- 6 by St. Dunstan's, the latter number including 3 blinded officers.

Of the students who passed out—

- 8 have started in private practice and have opened clinics of their own.
- 1 has remained in the Massage School to undergo a post-graduate course in Advanced Medical Electricity.
- 1 has been admitted to hospital for an eye operation.
- 1 settlement is pending.
- 7 students have benefited from the full number of Massage Scholarships awarded by Gardner's Trust for the Blind.
- 14 students are at present in training, including 3 former Worcester College pupils, 1 from the Royal Normal College, 1 ex-probationer, 2 from St. Dunstan's, and 7 ex-Service students.

The advanced course in Electro-Therapeutics, comprising Diathermy and High Frequency, is now included in the ordinary School curriculum, and during the past year ten students have successfully qualified.

In nine cases hospital and clinical work have been secured for old students in London and the provinces.

The Massage Library, consisting of Braille transcriptions of books dealing with massage and kindred subjects, has been kept up-to-date, and, with the "Massage Journal," a Braille periodical, has been of great use to students and practising masseurs.

### The Electrical Clinic.

The Electrical Clinic, which is the latest development in connection with the Blind Massage movement, has proved an unqualified success, both in respect of its primary object, which is to furnish the necessary clinical experience for advanced students undergoing training in preparation for the Medical Electricity examinations, and secondly in respect of the ever-increasing number of hospital and poor patients who attend for treatment. In order to cope with the large number of patients attending, the Clinic has been opened earlier on the three evenings each week, for the past three months, and has proved most beneficial to those people who, engaged in occupations during the day, are unable to attend the out-patient departments of hospitals. Up to the 31st March, 1933, 4,416 treatments were carried out by Massage, Remedial Exercises and Medical Electricity. There are three visiting specialists attached to the Clinic—two physio-therapists and one orthopaedic surgeon; a hospital sister, experienced in electrical treatments, supervises the work of the students, and the services of a trained chiropodist have recently been added. Arrangements have also been made in several instances with one of the large London hospitals for patients attending the Electrical Clinic to be X-rayed. The Secretary of the Massage Department and School acts as Lady Almoner to the Electrical Clinic.

### The Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs.

The Association, which works closely in touch with the Institute's Massage Department, held its annual reunion luncheon on the 23rd July, 1932. In addition to many provincial members who attended, the guests included some of the Medical Officers to the Massage School, the Honorary Treasurers and Secretary-General of the National Institute, and Capt. Fraser, C.B.E., M.P., of St. Dunstan's. The Association recently sustained a severe loss in the death of its President, Sir Robert Jones, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., F.R.C.S.

### Interesting Appointments.

Two interesting appointments were instituted during the year—one at Court Grange School, where a blind masseur has been specially appointed to carry out the remedial treatment of pupils along orthopaedic lines, and another at one of the Sunshine Homes, where a blind masseuse was selected to carry out treatment by Massage and Remedial Exercises.

### Settlement.

The Massage Department supervises the settlement of students when their training is completed, and maintains a constant service, safeguarding and promoting the welfare of blind masseurs and masseuses in all parts of the country. How warmly these services are appreciated is shewn by the following extracts from the many letters received by the Secretary of the Department during the year.

### Appreciation and Thanks.

*" Loud in his praises."*

" You will be glad to know that . . . is safely back, and we are not surprised to find him loud in his praises of the kindness shown him by the National Institute. We are grateful for this kindness and help to our men."

*" While I have been ill."*

" I think perhaps this is the time to thank you for all you have done while I have been ill. One could not but admire the energy and promptness in action which you showed in arranging for a deputy to take my place in the world. Of course, I was not surprised; those who know you come to expect it from you—but it was invaluable."

*" My heartfelt gratitude."*

" I am very pleased to let you know that business is much brighter and the hospital is still going strong—and in view of the present depression in trade, I feel I must be very thankful for this. Also, I never forget what I owe to the N.I.B., and can assure you that you always have my heartfelt gratitude."

*" A great deal of work."*

" You wish to know how I am going on? I am very pleased to say that there is a big improvement, and, in addition to work at the clinic, I have a great deal of work at patients' homes. I look forward to receiving the Massage Journal with great pleasure. I enjoy reading it, especially the ' News in the Massage World.'"

*" The results are unbelievable."*

" As I was telling Lady —, one hears so much of other institutions, and sees no results, but with the N.I.B. one does not hear much, but the results are unbelievable. My patients seem hard to convince that the Institute is responsible for the whole of my clinic, and they go away very impressed."



## THE WORK OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

**T**HE Finance Committee directs all money-raising activities and controls expenditure.

The past year has seen an accumulation of difficulties in raising money. Almost everyone has felt the stress of the times, and private individuals and public institutions have had to share the same anxieties, to encounter and overcome the same problem—how to make two ends meet.

### THREE SOURCES OF HELP.

During the year there have been serious decreases, in several directions, of the Institute's income; these, however, would have been far more serious but for three sources of help: the self-sacrifice of the Institute's regular subscribers, who have seemed to consider that their donation to the Institute was the last item to be cut out of the troublesome domestic budget; the devotion of voluntary helpers, whose efforts have had to be doubled and trebled in order to secure results which must often have been disappointing; and the generous foresight of those of the Institute's friends who are no longer living, but whose testamentary benefactions, notwithstanding the depreciation of estates, have proved so immense a boon in these hard times.

While former subscribers have continued their support, in many cases they have been forced by heavy taxation and stagnant business to decrease the value of their subscriptions, and collections and levies have fallen. Another heavy blow to income was the decision of the Government to prohibit any advertising on the back of the Income Tax Repayment Forms; for many years the Institute's Chairman, Captain Sir Beachcroft Towse, V.C., has appealed on this form to the general public with exceptionally good results. Losses such as these have only been partially made good by strenuous efforts to obtain new subscribers, and these efforts are being maintained at full strength.

### Praise for Flag Days.

One of the best sources of income has been the much maligned Flag Day. All people rail at Flag Days, but most people rail in good humour, and give. The Flag Day is one of the most economical means of money raising, and the main reason for its success is the chance it provides of collecting the coppers and sixpences and shillings of those thousands of sympathisers who wrongly consider that the small sums they

can spare are not worth sending as donations. One of the outstanding advantages of the Unification Scheme of Collections (see below) is the combination of several small Flag Days into one big Flag Day. A Flag Day organised by the Institute in a provincial town has now the same standing as a local Flag Day with the additional benefit of a national organisation behind it. In some districts it is difficult to obtain permission for running Flag Days, but the Unification Scheme is definitely overcoming this difficulty.

### Splendid Work of Voluntary Helpers.

The success of Flag Days is due not only to those who buy, but to those who sell. Yet this is only one of the many services, such as the promotion and organisation of whist drives, dances, concerts, etc., rendered by the Institute's voluntary helpers. The Institute's Council is deeply grateful to all of them for their fine work, which is especially praiseworthy in view of the many difficulties encountered. Attendances of all kinds have fallen; lower returns have been depressingly prevalent; costs have risen; and the organisation of every function has called for tireless, sustained effort. More and more voluntary help in raising money is needed, and every offer of voluntary help in this direction will be most gratefully welcomed.

### Making Known the Institute's Work and Needs.

A very valuable form of personal service is the help afforded to means by which the Institute's work and needs can be made known to the general public. The Press has welcomed interesting news items relative to the blind; and recitals and concerts, organised in many parts of the country to demonstrate the ability of blind instrumentalists and vocalists, have been well supported. A unique concert was that arranged after the Institute's organ had been re-modelled, the programme being provided by four blind organists, a blind pianist and a blind vocalist. As part of this concert was broadcast, its propaganda value was enormous, and it proved beyond doubt the fine capabilities of the blind musician.

One method of making known the needs of the blind has the higher object of asking not only for the sympathy as expressed in deed, but the sympathy as expressed in prayer of the



Christian community. Under the inspiring direction of the Institute's Hon. Chief Chaplain, the Rev. Canon C. E. Bolam, blind chaplains, equipped with full knowledge of the conditions of the blind, have preached in many places of worship, and Canon Bolam himself addressed large congregations on work for the blind generally, in a series of Cathedral services for the blind at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich and Liverpool. These services especially cemented local and national relationships and their success has largely been due to voluntary effort. Another event of exceptional interest was the observance in many churches throughout the country of Quinquagesima Sunday, when the Gospel story of blind Bartimaeus is read, as a day of national remembrance of the blind.

### Enduring Sympathy.

At Headquarters, the Institute records with deep gratitude the names of all those who at the end of their own lives have had thought for the lives of those who come after, who have not forgotten even on the brink of the darkness of death, the darkness which is in life. Many, if not all, of the benefactors who have bequeathed legacies to the Institute have in their lifetime done much for the blind, and the happiness which their legacies are now giving reflects the happiness which they certainly must have felt in being able to perpetuate in practical form their sympathy with the sightless.

The legacies bequeathed to the Institute during the past year are as follows:—

#### Legacies.

	£	s.	d.
Aldridge, Miss Henrietta .. ..	25	0	0
Allnutt, Thomas Bishop .. ..	500	0	0
Anderson, Henry Edmund .. ..	100	0	0
Bott, Major Thomas .. ..	180	10	10
Bramwell, Miss Emma .. ..	400	0	0
Briscoe-Owen, Miss Florence Edith ..	10	0	0
Brooks, James William .. ..	345	0	7
Collins, Mrs. Florence Mary .. ..	800	0	0
Cresswell, Mrs. Annie Harriet .. ..	50	0	0
Davenport, Miss Frances .. ..	200	0	0
Davey, Miss Julia Mary Ann .. ..	10	4	1
Davies, Miss Margaret Elizabeth .. ..	10	0	0
Dudley, Miss Sarah .. ..	1,861	8	5
Dunlop, Miss Bertha Alberta .. ..	20	0	0
Dunn, Miss Mary Elizabeth .. ..	157	10	0
Evans, Miss Mary Ann .. ..	245	9	11
Eyre, William .. ..	216	2	1
Frampton, Arthur .. ..	90	0	0
Carried Forward	£5,221	5	11

	£	s.	d.
Brought Forward	5,221	5	11
Giles, John William .. ..	72	8	3
Goff, Miss Annie .. ..	63	7	10
Green, Mrs. Mary Caroline Victoria ..	1,850	0	0
Hannan, Mrs. Mary .. ..	50	0	0
Hayward, Mrs. Eliza Mary .. ..	200	0	0
Hopkins, George Bertie June .. ..	25	0	0
Howell, Miss Mary .. ..	300	0	0
Jackson, Henry .. ..	362	19	10
Le Cren, Reginald Walter .. ..	552	7	10
Leppan, Mrs. E. M. .. ..	6	16	2
Long, Mrs. Mabel Edith .. ..	13	5	0
Moore, Walter .. ..	50	0	0
Murray, Mrs. Isabella .. ..	35	12	0
Owen, Miss Anne Jane .. ..	50	0	0
Rabling, Mrs. Mary Michell .. ..	50	0	0
Roberton, Miss Marianne .. ..	450	0	0
Rundall, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane .. ..	30	0	0
Samuel, Hurman .. ..	20	0	0
Schlund, Joseph Friedrich .. ..	50	0	0
Selene, Henry Joseph .. ..	28	4	11
Simpson, Miss Eliza .. ..	80	0	0
Simpson, Miss Mary .. ..	100	0	0
Sims, Mrs. Charlotte Sarah .. ..	1,046	8	0
Slater, Mrs. Alice .. ..	74	7	6
Smith, Miss Eliza Ann .. ..	18	0	0
Smith, Miss Sarah Poulton .. ..	135	0	0
Strong, Mrs. Adelina .. ..	200	0	0
Sutcliffe, Mrs. Margaret Ann .. ..	50	0	0
Thrower, Herbert Samuel .. ..	359	1	5
Tindall, Mrs. Mary Ann .. ..	2	0	0
Todd, Miss Marion .. ..	18	0	0
Webb, Mrs. Elsie Ellen ....	3,350	0	0
Webb, Miss Emma Mary .. ..	500	0	0
Wilcock, Mrs. Ellen Eliza .. ..	3,600	0	0
Williams, Mrs. Esther .. ..	3,000	0	0
Wingfield-Stratford, Mrs. Grace ..	20	0	0
Winton, John Elliott .. ..	250	0	0
	£22,284	4	8

In addition to the above, the following Endowments have been made, either as legacies or as donations:—

#### Endowments—General Account.

	£	s.	d.
Allen, Miss Elizabeth Wills (Chorley-wood College) .. ..	3,000	0	0
Allpress, Miss Augusta Vincenta (Guest House for Aged Blind Women, Leamington) .. ..	889	10	0
Comben, James White.. ..	100	15	0
Ireland, Henry .. ..	100	0	0
	£4,089	5	0

### Specifically Appropriated for Sunshine House, Southport.

	£	s.	d.
Clark, Ernest Collier .. .. .	50	0	0
Smith, Mrs. Maria .. .. .	200	0	0
Wild, Mrs. Edith .. .. .	269	4	7
Wilson, William Henry .. .. .	7	17	1
	<u>£527</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>

### General Account—General Purposes.

Aitken, Dr. James and Mrs. (Gift) ..	<u>£100</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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### SINCEREST GRATITUDE.

The Institute's Executive Council offers profoundest thanks to all those who have enabled its work to be maintained. For donations and subscriptions, for voluntary help, the Council is equally grateful, and begs for the continuance of both forms of service. The hard times are not over; neither, it is believed, are the sympathies of one striving against them for another lagging behind. The blind are far behind; all that light means to those with eyesight measures the distance between.

### How to Increase Help.

A post card is inserted in this Report which, in a simple manner, enables the Institute's supporters to increase their help. If every recipient of this Report could induce only one friend to read it and assist the work described in it, one blind person's outlook might be changed from despair into hope. And surely that is worth while.

Another way of increasing help is to sign the enclosed Covenanted Subscription Form (No. 3), by which a subscriber agrees to pay the subscription for seven consecutive years and enables the Institute to re-claim Income Tax paid by the subscriber on the value of the subscription.

Subscribers may also wish to take advantage of the services of the National Council of Social Service, 26, Bedford Square, W.C.1, which distributes subscriptions to societies selected by the subscriber, recovers income tax on subscriptions, and gives certificates for recovery of surtax. It is hoped that present subscribers through the National Council will include the National Institute for the Blind on their list.

### Great Value of Legacies.

Finally, the Council begs the Institute's friends to bear in mind the great value of legacies. On many an occasion, a generous legacy has arrived just at the critical moment,

when a fall in income threatened the existence of some service to the blind. The friendship which had served the blind for many years has served them yet once more, and the generosity of a lifetime is perpetuated in a most effective form.

A Form of Bequest and a Codicil Form (Nos. 4 and 5) are inserted in this Report.

### UNIFICATION OF COLLECTIONS.

The Scheme for the Unification of Collections, whereby collecting agreements are made between the National Institute and the National Library for the Blind on the one part, and Local Agencies for the Blind on the other part, now covers over three-quarters of England and Wales. A list of the Local Agencies with which agreements have been signed is given on page 44, together with a list of the Metropolitan Agencies which are parties to the Greater London Fund for the Blind, a central fund initiated by the Institute in 1920. The amounts paid and received under collecting agreements are shewn on page 58.

The Unification Scheme has undoubtedly consolidated work for the blind, and has very largely helped to hold and strengthen interest in the blind by eliminating the host of individual appeals which formerly bewildered the general public. The formation of local collecting committees has powerfully influenced for good all efforts to improve the welfare and raise the status of the blind. The cordial relationships existing between the national and local organisations is illustrated by many letters similar to the following from the Gloucester (City) Blind Association:—

"At a recent meeting of the above Committee I was instructed to convey to the Committee of the National Institute for the Blind their grateful thanks for the very substantial support they have received from the N.I.B. during the past year, thus enabling them to carry on the work for which the Association was intended. It has enabled grants to be made to necessitous cases, materials to be provided for those who try to help themselves, and in many other ways it has helped the work of the Association to be carried on successfully. It has also helped to give pleasure to the blind who otherwise would have but little in their shadowed lives, and my Committee extend to the Committee of the N.I.B. their great appreciation."

### Special Grants.

Apart from the sums handed over under agreement to other Agencies for the Blind, the Institute makes financial grants to national and local bodies for special services to the blind. A list of these special grants made during the year is included in the statement on page 58.

## SOME MAIN HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.

The work of the Finance Committee in connection with revenue has been arduous, but no less so has been its work on expenditure. A glance at the Statements of Accounts provides ample proof of its responsibilities in this direction, and only by careful budgeting can the Institute's services to the blind be maintained on an income which is necessarily fluctuating. The Committee relies on the generosity of the

public, and so far this policy has been justified.

The wide scope of the Institute's services to the blind is shewn by the following figures extracted from the Accounts :—

Salaries and wages paid to blind employees	£12,006
Augmentation of wages of blind employees	£7,277
Higher education and training fees ..	£1,802
Assistance and other expenses for the blind	£11,538
Braille publications and apparatus ..	£23,189
Moon publications .. .. .	£4,356
Upkeep of Homes, Schools and Colleges ..	£29,254
Blind home workers .. .. .	£28,451

In concluding this account of the work of its three main Committees, the Council wishes to record its deep appreciation of the work of the Secretary-General, Mr. W. McG. Eagar, and the remainder of the staff at the Institute's Headquarters and Branches, for their indefatigable work in the interests of the Institute and of the blind.

## NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

**I**N the history of blind welfare work during the last century, there have been many spasmodic attempts to co-operate nationally, and less frequently, internationally, but it is only during the last fifteen years that solid foundations have been laid in both directions. To-day, a scheme of national co-operation, although not perfected, has been constructed, and the scaffolding of world co-operation is slowly but steadily being raised.

Numerous details in the foregoing pages have shewn that the Institute's policy is based on co-operative principles. This fact is further illustrated by the assistance which the Institute, to the best of its ability, has invariably given to bodies working for the blind in directions not covered by its own activities. In the past, such help often took the form of complete incorporation; for example, the Moon Society for the Blind, the Clifton Home for Blind Women, the Home Teaching Society for the Blind, and the Deaf Blind Blessing Society were separate bodies engaged in useful work which became incorporated in the National Institute, either because of their financial inability to continue their activities, or because of their wish to extend them by means of a national organisation. At the present time, such help generally takes other forms; national movements needing, but not possessing, a national organisation are assisted financially, or with office accommodation, or by placing at their disposal the experience and advice of members of the Institute's Council and the services of its staff.

### British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund.

For instance, overdrafts incurred for two successive years by the British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund have been backed by the Institute, and office accommodation and clerical assistance provided. This fund was initiated by the Institute in 1929, and more than £50,000 has now been subscribed and over £45,000 has actually been expended in providing the blind with 23,000 wireless sets. Each year, new cases of blindness are reported, but the demand for wireless sets is considerably decreasing, and it is hoped that by this time next year every blind person in Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be equipped with a wireless set. In order to supply suitable sets, special technical data had to be obtained from all parts of the country; the blind people of the Orkney and Shetland Islands have, for example, been supplied with sets specially designed for their particular needs. There are now only 1,500 blind people waiting for wireless sets.

### Other Affiliated Bodies.

The Guild of Blind Gardeners and the Fund for training and providing Guide Dogs for the Blind are two smaller movements which are assisted by and affiliated to the Institute.

### Guild of Blind Gardeners.

This Guild gives gardening instruction in schools for the blind near London, supplies literature on elementary horticulture, provides blind members with tools, seeds, etc., at reduced prices, and encourages institutions for the blind



in all parts of the world to advocate the instruction of gardening amongst the blind and partially blind. During the year the Institute published a bulletin, "Gardening for the Blind," on behalf of the Guild, and considerable interest has been shewn in it by most European countries, India, Canada, South Africa, the United States, Japan and Abyssinia. The office of the Guild is at the Institute's Headquarters in Great Portland Street.

### Guide Dogs for the Blind.

The movement to train dogs as guides for the blind was inaugurated in Switzerland by the organisation known as "L'Oeil qui Voit." Its great success on the Continent and in America led to the formation of a Guide Dog Committee in this country, and the establishment of a Training Centre for dogs at Wallasey under an expert instructor from "L'Oeil qui Voit." Eventually a special Fund was started to meet the cost of training dogs, which works out at £60 per dog, and to cover the expenses of blind men selected for training as Guide Dog owners—for man and dog have both to be trained in the initial stages of companionship. This Fund has been affiliated to the Institute, which has rendered it assistance in various ways. The dog is taught to be the "eyes" of his blind master, so that he may take him through crowded traffic, and guide him around all obstacles. The owner simply directs his dog where to go by recognised words of command, and the dog gets there. To train the dog for the man takes from two to three months; to train the man for the dog, three to four weeks. In many cases, a guide dog can take the place of a paid human guide and effect a saving of from five shillings to six shillings a week. "A blind man and his dog" was once a synonym for dependence; to-day, "a blind man and his guide dog" is a synonym for independence. "The fact is," writes a blind guide dog owner, "I have another pair of eyes; true I cannot see the fields and flowers, but I can most certainly see the traffic, the crowds on the pavements, the dug-up streets, and all the obstacles one meets in a busy thoroughfare. I can see the trams, trains, buses, and ferry-boats, and use them whenever I have a mind to. And my guide is always there, ready and willing to take me wherever I wish to go; there is 'no' waiting for someone else's pleasure. Now do you see what I mean by saying that I have regained my freedom?"

### College of Teachers of the Blind.

In matters relative to the education of the blind, the Institute co-operates with the College of Teachers of the Blind—a body representing teachers of the blind throughout the country. The College holds its meetings at the Institute and the Institute's Assistant Secretary acts as Hon. Registrar. Examinations for school teachers, home teachers, craft instructors and pianoforte tuners are conducted by the College, which, in these and other ways, maintains a high standard in the education of the blind.

### Educational Research.

The Joint Committee on Research into the Education of the Blind set up by the College of Teachers and the Institute was mentioned in last year's Report. During the year, the Committee has been mainly occupied in hearing evidence of educationists and those responsible for the direction of vocational training, including many English witnesses, witnesses from the Scottish Education Department, Dr. Allen, the late Director of Perkins Institution, U.S.A., and Miss McKay, of the American Foundation for the Blind. Intelligence testing by a psychologist in schools for the blind has been carried out, and it has been possible, through the generosity of the Clothworkers' Company, to carry out a special investigation into physical training in blind schools by a medical orthopaedist, and teacher of physical culture. A very large mass of material has been accumulated by the Committee in the course of its investigations, and it is hoped that in due course a Report will be issued which will be of real value to teachers of the blind.

### The Problems of the "Partially Blind."

Another important enquiry on which the Institute is represented is being conducted by a Departmental Committee of the Board of Education, on the educational problems created by partial blindness. These problems are of great complexity, for there are a number of children who are not blind, nor ever likely to be blind, but none the less cannot profit fully by the education given in the ordinary schools. The Report of the Committee now dealing with the subject is likely to have far-reaching effects on the provision made for partially blind children in myopic schools and sight-saving classes, and on the education of those partially blind children who are being educated in schools for the blind.

## **Prevention of Blindness.**

The Institute is represented also on the Committee on the Prevention of Blindness appointed by the Union of Counties Associations, and financed jointly by the National Institute for the Blind and the Clothworkers' Company. This Committee has issued an interim report on classification. The ascertainment to the highest possible degree of accuracy of the causes of blindness is an essential preliminary to work aiming at its prevention. The Committee has recommended the adoption of a standard form of certificate, and the Institute's Council is glad to hear that this certificate has been adopted by a considerable number of Local Authorities in the country. Further reports will be issued at intervals and it is understood that the Committee will deal with some of the most difficult problems involved in providing for the blind; for example, the hereditary factor in blindness and blindness due to occupational diseases and accidents.

## **The Deaf-Blind.**

Interest in the deaf-blind was stimulated by the visit to this country of Dr. Helen Keller in the summer of 1932; and at a meeting of representatives of organisations for the blind and deaf held at the National Institute in October, it was proposed that a Consultative Committee on the Deaf-Blind should be formed, together with Regional Committees in the areas of the Counties Associations for the Blind, which correspond to the areas of the Counties Associations for the Deaf. This proposal was endorsed by the Union of Counties Associations for the Blind. A handbook on the care of the deaf-blind has been drawn up by the Institute, with the help of the Rev. Albert Smith, and widely circulated amongst workers for the deaf and blind.

## **A Great Loss.**

This Committee, the Committee on Research into the Education of the Blind, the Institute's Council, and the blind and deaf generally have suffered a great loss in the death early this year of Dr. Eichholz (see page 43). His delightful personality, his wide experience, and unrivalled knowledge of the problems of handicapped lives leave behind him the memory of splendid abilities nobly applied. His invaluable "Study of the Deaf in England and Wales, 1932," issued as a Government publication just before his death, contains an important section on the deaf-blind.

## **Information Bureau.**

In addition to the help afforded to individual movements, the Institute helps welfare work for the blind generally by maintaining an Information Bureau which is at the service of the blind and those working for them in all parts of the world. The Bureau contains a mass of invaluable data, methodically arranged, on every conceivable aspect of blind welfare work. During the year the Bureau prepared précis of Reports and Conferences for the use of special Committees, supplied information relative to home visiting to persons anxious to take up this work in different parts of the country, advised as to the learning of Braille, Moon and pastime handicrafts by persons losing their sight in adult life, and answered enquiries from various parts of the world. For example, in response to enquiries, particulars of suitable games for blind children were sent to Australia; general information on work for the blind in England, to Egypt; details of workshops carrying on certain trades for the blind, to Holland; an itinerary for a four months' inspection of English schools for the blind, to Norway; information for lectures on English methods of educating the blind, to Sweden.

## **Reference Works.**

Two years ago the Information Bureau compiled a Year Book and Directory of Agencies for the Blind. The first edition of 500 copies was very quickly exhausted, and in response to a wide demand a revised edition is now being prepared. This indispensable publication, containing information concerning all institutions and societies for the blind in Great Britain, and the principal institutions abroad, together with notes on embossed literature, postal rates, legislation affecting the blind, and so forth, is the latest form of the valuable handbook originally compiled by the late Mr. H. J. Wilson, Secretary of Gardner's Trust for the Blind, and the revised edition will be published at the end of the year under the auspices of Gardner's Trust and the National Institute. It is hoped that, under the same auspices, future revised editions will be issued at least every two years.

Another valuable reference work now being compiled in the Information Bureau is a very detailed index of books, magazines, articles, etc., dealing with the blind.

## N.I.B. Bulletins.

Several of the N.I.B. Bulletins—handbooks on different branches of blind welfare work—have already been mentioned. The following are available: I. Employment of the Blind (in ordinary factories and workshops, and sub-contracting as a means of finding new occupations); II. Museums and the Blind; III. Gardening for the Blind; IV. A Handbook on the Deaf Blind; V. Basket-making by the Blind.

## “The New Beacon.”

Another means by which information is disseminated through all countries is “The New Beacon,” a monthly periodical of substantial size, offering an open forum for the discussion, from every point of view, of all problems concerning the blind in all parts of the world. Regular features include home and foreign news, reviews of reports and new publications, a record of the achievements of the blind, correspondence, and announcements of new embossed books and music, additions to libraries for the blind, and similar items. A feature of special interest is the series of authoritative articles expressing diverse opinions on many subjects. Amongst last year’s articles were “A Uniform Braille Code for the English-reading Nations,” “Blind Voters,” “The Care of the Blind Baby,” “The Guide Dog Movement,” “Kiosks for Blind Men,” “Union is Strength,” “Planning the Blind World,” “Voluntaryism,” “Municipalisation,” “Our Ideals for 1933.” The circulation of “The New Beacon” has risen during the year, and intensive efforts are being made to increase it.

## The Blind of the Empire.

This world-wide system of propaganda is but one form of the Institute’s participation in international co-operation. Another is its endeavour in every possible way to promote the amelioration of the blind throughout the British Empire. It has already assisted in various ways movements for the betterment of the blind in Gibraltar, South Africa, Cyprus and Egypt. During the year the work of the National Council for the Welfare of the Blind of Ireland has been followed by the Institute with great interest, and one of the Institute’s Hon. Treasurers spoke at the Annual Meeting of the Council. A Memorial on the Prevention of Blindness in India, where blindness is terribly prevalent, has been referred to the Government of India for consideration; meanwhile, the India Group in which the Institute is associated, has been in touch with the Indian Red Cross Society, and it is hoped that co-operation with this Society will achieve a useful result in the interests of prevention.

All embossed books published by the Institute are supplied to the blind throughout the British Empire at one-third, and all embossed music at only one-quarter, the actual cost of production. The blind in foreign countries are charged cost price only, and because of the moderate charge the circulation abroad of the Institute’s publications is considerable. In some cases, gifts of books are made. For instance, a Society for the Blind in Lisbon wrote to the Institute during the year stating that an endeavour was being made to establish a Braille Library for the Blind. As a result, the Institute made a gift to the Society of 173 Braille volumes.

In welfare work for the blind, there are no barriers of nationality. It is based not on a characteristic of a nation, but on a characteristic of humanity—sympathy for suffering. And this fundamental of help is not set apart or aloof from its object, for it shares with it a desire—the desire of man to rise from the shadow of all perishable things to there where “there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying . . . .”

**M**AY the Benediction of Almighty God rest on our labours. For His help in past years we humbly thank Him, for His help in the years to come we humbly beseech Him.



## OBITUARY.

The Council deeply regrets to report the deaths of:—

**Miss Edith M. Bainbrigge**, who for close on fifty years had been associated with the Workshop for the Blind, Greenwich, which was founded by her father. Perhaps, however, her greatest work was in connection with the London Home Teaching Society, whose Secretary she became in 1894; she held this post for many years, and the work of Home Teaching always had a warm place in her sympathies.

**Dr. Alfred Eichholz, C.B.E.**, late Chief Medical Inspector of the Board of Education. After his retirement from the Board in 1930, Dr. Eichholz determined to devote a great part of his leisure to the care of the blind and deaf, and his wide experience and sympathy was of the greatest value to all who had the privilege of working with him. He served on the Council of the National Institute for the Blind, was Chairman of its Research and Education Committee, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the National Institute and College of Teachers set up to enquire into the whole question of blind education, a member of the Union of Counties Associations for the Blind, and the Prevention of Blindness Committee. To every Committee on which he served he brought not only intellectual gifts of a high order, but an understanding of individual needs that made his judgment invaluable to his colleagues.

**Dr. A. F. Fergus, LL.D.**, a noted Glasgow ophthalmologist and a former President of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Fergus played a prominent part in the establishment of the scheme for the examination of blind persons in Scotland, and was a former President of the Scottish National Federation of Institutions and Societies for the Blind.

**John Herbert Fisher, F.R.C.S.**, a distinguished ophthalmic surgeon, a past President of the Ophthalmological Society, and a consulting surgeon to Moorfields Hospital. Mr. Fisher was keenly interested in the prevention of blindness, and a much valued member of the Prevention of Blindness Committee.

**Alderman Dennis Hardaker, J.P.**, one of the best known public men in the West Riding of Yorkshire, for thirty years a member of the West Riding County Council, and twice Mayor of Brighouse. Alderman Hardaker served as the representative of the County Councils Association on the Executive Committee of the National Institute for the Blind.

**The Rev. T. Everard Healey**, Hon. Secretary of the Hastings Voluntary Association. His sudden death was a great loss, not only to the blind people of Hastings and the blind visitors at the National Institute's Holiday and Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, but to the blind generally, as he was typical of all that makes voluntary social service essential to the well-being of the country.

**Thomas Holt**, Town Clerk of Winchester, a member of the Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind, of the Executive Council of the National Institute for the Blind, and of the Executive Committee of the Hampshire Association for the Blind. The Council of the Institute owes him gratitude for guidance in many difficult issues.

**Brigadier-General L. D. Jackson**, who worked as a voluntary Brailist for the National Institute for the Blind, transcribing books in French, Greek, and Old English, together with difficult technical textbooks.

**Sir Robert Jones, Bart.**, the well-known orthopædic surgeon, who since 1922 had been President of the Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs. His presidency of this body, which represents and safeguards the interests of blind masseurs, gave a status and stimulus to the whole movement for massage by the blind.



## AGENCIES IN AGREEMENT WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE AND THE NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND FOR THE UNIFICATION OF COLLECTIONS.

The agreements are, broadly speaking, of two kinds. Under one type of agreement the Institute undertakes the collecting of funds, retains 25 per cent. of the amount for national work, and hands over the remaining 75 per cent. to the Local Agency for local work. Under the other type of agreement, the Local Agency undertakes the collecting of funds, retains 80 per cent. of the amount collected for local work, and hands over the remaining 20 per cent. to the Institute for national work.

The National Library for the Blind is a party to all these agreements, and shares, in an agreed proportion with the Institute, the allocation for national work.

The whole of the London Metropolitan Area is covered by the Greater London Fund, initiated by the Institute in 1920, and now under the control of a Committee representing the Institute, the National Library, and the Societies, Workshops and Associations named below. The net amount raised by the Fund is at present allocated as follows:—45 per cent. to the Workshops; 35 per cent. to the National Institute and the National Library; 20 per cent. to the County Associations; a reserve, not exceeding £500 per annum, may be divided amongst smaller Societies working for the blind of London.

### COLLECTION MADE BY THE INSTITUTE.

Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, Dukinfield and District Home Teaching Society for the Blind.  
 Barnsley Blind Welfare Committee.  
 Bath Society for the Blind.  
 Buckinghamshire Association for the Blind.  
 Cambridgeshire Society for the Blind.  
 Chester and District Blind Welfare Society.  
 Colne and Holme Valley Local Blind Persons Committee.  
 Darlington Society for the Blind.  
 Doncaster and District Home Teaching Association for the Blind.  
 Essex County Association for the Blind.  
 Gloucester (City) Blind Association.  
 Gloucester County Association for the Blind.  
 Goole Local Blind Persons Committee.  
 Grimsby Society for the Blind.  
 Harrogate and District Society for the Blind.  
 Huddersfield and District Blind Society.  
 Herefordshire County Association for the Blind.  
 Isle of Ely Society for the Blind.  
 Keighley and District Institution for the Blind.  
 Leeds Incorporated Institution for the Blind.  
 Lindsey (Lincs) Blind Society.  
 Liverpool Workshops and Home Teaching Society for the Outdoor Blind.  
 Macclesfield Home Teaching Society for the Blind.  
 Newcastle Agencies for the Blind:  
     Newcastle and Gateshead Home Teaching Society for the Blind.  
     Newcastle Royal Victoria School for the Blind.  
     Newcastle, Gateshead and District Workshops for the Adult Blind.  
 Norwich Institution for the Blind.  
 Nottingham Royal Midland Institution for the Blind.\*  
 Oxford (City and County) Society for the Blind.  
 Preston Industrial Institute for the Blind and Homes for Blind Children.  
 Saddleworth Blind Persons Committee.  
 Selby Blind Persons Committee.  
 Settle Blind Persons Committee.  
 Sheffield and District Voluntary Association for the Blind.  
 Stockport Institute for the Blind, Deaf, and the Dumb.  
 South Western Societies for the Blind:  
     Cornwall County Association for the Blind.  
     Devon County Association for the Blind.  
     Dorset County Association for the Blind.  
     Somerset County Association for the Blind.  
     South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind, Plymouth.  
 West of England Institution for the Blind, Exeter.  
 Thorne Blind Persons Committee.  
 Wakefield District Institution for the Blind.  
 Wakefield Voluntary (Comforts) Sub-Committee.  
 West Sussex Association for the Blind.  
 Wiltshire Association for the Care of the Blind.  
 Yorkshire School for the Blind.

### COLLECTION MADE BY THE LOCAL AGENCY.

Barrow, Furness and Westmorland Society for the Blind.  
 Berkshire County Blind Society.  
 Bournemouth Blind Aid Society.  
 Cleveland and South Durham Institute for the Blind.  
 East Sussex Association for the Blind.  
 Eastbourne Society for the Social Welfare of the Blind.  
 Halifax Society for the Blind.  
 Hampshire Association for the Care of the Blind.  
 Hartlepool Workshops for the Blind.  
 Hastings Voluntary Association for the Blind.  
 Hertfordshire Society for the Blind.  
 Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind.  
 Kent County Association for the Blind.  
 Kesteven (Lincs) Blind Society.  
 Lincoln Blind Society.  
 Midland Societies for the Blind:  
     Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind.  
     Burton-on-Trent Blind Committee.  
     Coventry Society for the Blind.  
     Shropshire Association for the Blind.  
     Staffordshire Association for the Welfare of the Blind.  
     Stourbridge Institution for the Blind.  
     Walsall, Wednesbury and District Society for the Blind.  
     Warwickshire Association for the Blind.  
     Worcestershire Association for the Blind.  
 Nottingham Royal Midland Institution for the Blind.\*  
 St. Helen's and District Society for the Welfare of the Blind.  
 South Wales and Monmouthshire Counties Association for the Blind.  
 Southampton Association for the Welfare of the Blind.  
 Sunderland and Durham County Incorporated Royal Institution for the Blind.  
 Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind.  
 Swansea and South Wales Institution for the Blind.  
 Worthing Society for Befriending the Blind.  
 (Division on 25-75 per cent. basis, but Society collects).

### COLLECTION MADE BY THE GREATER LONDON FUND FOR THE BLIND.

Barclay Workshops for Blind Women.  
 Croydon Voluntary Association for the Blind.  
 East Ham Welfare Association for the Blind.  
 Essex County Association for the Blind.  
 Incorporated Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind.  
 Kent County Association for the Blind.  
 London Association for the Blind.  
 London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind (with which is incorporated West London Workshops for the Blind).  
 Metropolitan Society for the Blind.  
 Middlesex Association for the Blind.  
 Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead (including the Blind Employment Factory, Waterloo Road).  
 Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind.  
 West Ham Association for the Blind.  
 Workshop for the Blind, Greenwich.

\* In part of Derbyshire the Institute collects and in the remainder of the area the Institution collects.

# Statement of Accounts.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st March, 1933.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital Account .. .. .	292,940	11	0			
<b>General Purposes—</b>						
General Account £48,136 5 5						
Add Legacies .. 18,934 4 8						
	67,070	10	1			
Deduct Balance from General Charity Fund Account .. 15,119 8 6						
	51,951	1	7			
<b>Sunshine Fund for Blind Babies and Children—</b>						
Legacies .. 3,350 0 0						
Balance from General Charity Fund Account 810 16 8						
	4,160	16	8			
Less General Account .. 943 3 2						
	3,217	13	6			
	55,168	15	1			
Leeds Embossed Books Fund .. 129 14 3						
Harry Weedon Memorial Fund .. 384 18 0						
<b>Sundry Creditors and Credit Balances—</b>						
General Account 9,157 14 5						
Sunshine Fund for Blind Babies and Children .. 466 4 0						
National Library for the Blind .. 1,401 7 7						
	11,025	6	0			
	11,539	18	3			
	£359,649	4	4			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Freehold Property—						
At cost or at valuation when given to the Institute, less Sales and amounts written off 38,477 9 10						
<b>Leasehold Property—</b>						
At cost, less amounts written off 80,962 16 1						
<b>Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment—</b>						
At cost, less realisations and depreciation .. .. . 26,412 15 1				145,853	1	0
<b>Investments (see pages 56 and 57)—</b>						
General Purposes .. .. . 78,452 13 2						
Specifically Appropriated .. 32,355 18 3						
Endowments .. .. . 36,278 18 7				147,087	10	0
<b>Stock as Valued by Officials of the Institute—</b>						
Publications Account .. .. . 25,431 4 3						
Printing, Propaganda, Stationery, etc. .. .. . 3,925 16 8						
Electrical and Engineering .. 85 4 3						
Home Industries, less Reserve for further Depreciation .. 3,354 14 11				32,797	0	1
<b>Sundry Debtors and Debit Balances (less Reserve for Doubtful Debts)—</b>						
General Account .. .. . 11,026 5 10						
Sunshine Fund for Blind Babies and Children .. .. . 1,012 4 6				12,038	10	4
<b>Cash at Bank and In Hand—</b>						
General Account .. .. . 12,285 10 1						
Sunshine Fund for Blind Babies and Children .. .. . 2,671 13 0						
National Library for the Blind 1,401 7 7						
Harry Weedon Memorial Fund 384 18 0				16,743	8	8
<b>Cash on Deposit—</b>						
General Account .. .. . 5,000 0 0						
Leeds Embossed Books Fund .. 129 14 3				21,873	2	11
	£359,649	4	4	£359,649	4	4

A. J. W. KITCHIN } Joint Honorary Treasurers of the  
ERNEST WHITFIELD } National Institute for the Blind.

We report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet at the 31st March, 1933, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Institute's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shewn by the books of the Institute.

58, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.2.  
7th July, 1933.

JACKSON, PIXLEY & CO., Chartered Accountants,  
Auditors.



# GENERAL CHARITY FUND.

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1933.

EXPENDITURE.			INCOME.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
BRaille PUBLICATION AND APPARATUS ACCOUNT DEFICIT (see page 47)	6,966	7 0	SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS AND COLLECTIONS—		
HOME INDUSTRIES ACCOUNT DEFICIT (see page 48)	3,123	16 9	Subscriptions, Donations and Appeals .. .. .	27,785	9 5
EXPENDITURE ON HOMES AND SCHOOLS—			Collections, including Flag Days ..	53,239	18 3
Massage School .. .. .	3,741	3 5	Receipts on behalf of other Societies—Contra .. ..	632	3 4
Blind Babies' Homes .. .. .	8,187	19 7	Allocation from Greater London Fund .. .. .	8,298	16 11
Chorleywood College .. .. .	5,752	5 2	Allocations from Blind Societies under Collecting Agreements ..	6,019	6 9
Other Homes and Hostels .. ..	7,287	14 7	Donation from Hertfordshire Society for the Blind .. ..	100	0 0
Grant to Clifton Home for Blind Women .. .. .	537	9 4		96,075	14 8
Court Grange Special School ..	2,602	6 8			
	28,108	18 9			
PAYMENTS TO THE BLIND—					
WAGES, ETC.—			MISCELLANEOUS .. .. .	1,159	5 3
Engaged in Managem't 236 4 8					
„ in Raising Revenue 5,739 8 11	5,975	13 7	DIVIDENDS, INTEREST AND RENTS..	6,934	9 2
ALLOWANCES—					
Augmentation of Wages paid to Blind (including Wages and Expenses of their sighted guides).	7,277	2 5	AMOUNTS RECEIVED IN RESPECT OF—		
Higher Education and Training Fees .. 1,801 10 3			Massage School .. .. .	3,059	18 10
Assistance and other Expenses on behalf of Blind Persons .. 11,537 11 11	20,616	4 7	Blind Babies' Homes .. ..	5,015	7 9
ALLOCATIONS AND GRANTS—(see page 58)			Chorleywood College .. ..	5,364	13 0
Allocations under Unification Agreements .. .. .	20,100	10 3	Other Homes and Hostels ..	5,706	16 6
Grants to Societies for the Blind ..	564	16 9	Court Grange Special School ..	1,776	6 10
Share of the National Library for the Blind under Unification Agreements .. .. .	4,012	19 10		20,923	2 11
Amounts returned to Societies conducting collections .. ..	1,164	5 4			
Collections made on behalf of other Societies .. .. .	632	3 4	LEGACIES .. .. .	22,284	4 8
Total of direct payments to the Blind and to Agencies for the Blind ..	53,066	13 8	TRANSFERRED TO BALANCE SHEET—		
COST OF RAISING REVENUE—			General Account .. 18,934 4 8		
Salaries and Wages, etc., Sighted 14,147 14 5			Sunshine Fund for Blind Babies and Children .. .. .	3,350	0 0
Blind Canvassers Wages & Allices. (see Wages, etc., under "Payments to the Blind" above).				22,284	4 8
Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Postage .. .. .	4,309	19 9			
Rent, Rates, Insurance, Telephone, Fuel, Light, Cleaning and Repairs	1,539	14 5			
Collecting Boxes, Bazaars, Lectures, etc. .. .. .	3,032	1 6			
Flag Days .. .. .	1,476	3 1			
Proportion of Head Office Expenses charged to Raising Revenue ..	3,341	16 1			
	27,847	9 3			
COST OF MANAGEMENT—					
Salaries and Wages including Insurance Sighted .. .. .	3,630	18 7			
Salaries and Wages including Insurance, Blind (see Wages, etc., under "Payments to the Blind" above).					
Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Postage .. .. .	903	19 1			
Alterations, Repairs & Maintenance	1,470	19 5			
Rent, Rates, Insurance, Telephone, Fuel, Light and Cleaning ..	955	0 9			
Travelling and other Expenses ..	1,308	18 6			
	8,269	16 4			
Carried Forward ..	£127,383	1 9	Carried Forward..	£125,092	12 0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought Forward ..				127,383	1	9
OTHER EXPENSES—						
Miscellaneous .. ..	75	0	0			
Benevolent Allowances .. ..	211	2	6			
Audit Fee, Legal and Professional Charges .. ..	350	10	7			
Maintenance of Property at Hoole Bank, Chester £278 4 5						
30/2, Bolsover St. 95 15 0						
	373	19	5			
Pension Scheme Contribution ..	2,779	11	9			
				3,790	4	3

AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF FREEHOLDS AND LEASEHOLDS—						
General Account .. £3,727 7 11						
Sunshine Fund for Blind Babies and Children .. ..	1,572	7	6			
				5,299	15	5

DEPRECIATION—						
Furniture, Fixtures, Equipment and Branch Cars—						
General Account .. £2,428 6 6						
Sunshine Fund for Blind Babies and Children .. ..	499	15	11			
	2,928	2	5			
				8,227	17	10
				£139,401	3	10

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought Forward ..				125,092	12	0
BALANCE CARRIED TO BALANCE SHEET—						
Deficit, General Account ..	15,119	8	6			
Less Sunshine Fund for Blind Babies and Children .. ..	810	16	8			
				14,308	11	10

£139,401 3 10

## BRAILLE PUBLICATIONS AND APPARATUS.\*

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1933.

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
To Value of Stock of Embossed Books, Materials, Manufactured Goods and Apparatus on hand, 1st April, 1932 .. ..	25,248	5	5	
Purchase of Materials .. .. £3,354 1 11				
Purchases of Manufactured Goods and Apparatus .. ..	5,112	0	7	
	8,466	2	6	
Wages paid to Blind Workers (exclusive of Augmentation) .. ..	2,916	18	3	
Wages Paid to Sighted Workers .. ..	4,547	1	6	
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance	241	3	11	
Management and Editorial Salaries and Expenses .. ..	4,348	6	8	
Rent, Rates, Insurance, Telephone, Fuel, Light and Cleaning .. ..	1,073	14	10	
Repairs and Maintenance .. ..	211	7	3	
Printing and Stationery .. ..	474	19	10	
Postage, Carriage and Delivery of Goods ..	456	0	9	
Depreciation on Plant .. ..	416	4	2	
Sundries .. ..	36	18	7	
	£48,437	3	8	

INCOME.		£	s.	d.
By Stock at 31st March 1933 ..	25,431	4	3	
Sale of Embossed Books, etc. .. £11,756 18 7				
Less Reductions allowed from Cost Price of Books, etc. .. ..	6,817	18	10	
	4,938	19	9	
Sale of Manufactured Goods and Apparatus ..	4,684	15	10	
Less Reduction from Cost Price of Apparatus ..	173	3	6	
	4,511	12	4	
	9,450	12	1	
Interest on Endowment ..	22	14	5	
Grant, Local Government Act, 1929 .. ..	6,554	18	4	
Income Tax Recoverable ..	11	7	7	
Deficit transferred to General Charity Fund Account ..	6,966	7	0	
	£48,437	3	8	

\* See also page 54, "Moon Society" Publications

# HOME INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

## Charitable Assistance Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1933.

EXPENDITURE.			INCOME.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance from Trading Account .. ..	666	8 0	By Donations .. .. .	62	6 0
Gifts of Materials to Home Workers ..	131	15 6	Grants:		
Provision of Tools and other Expenses on behalf of Home Workers .. ..	588	16 8	Local Government Act, 1929 .. ..	730	12 4
Contributions to Sick Fund .. .. .	41	11 3	County and Borough Councils ..	6,117	16 0
Postage and Carriage on Delivery of Raw Materials to Home Workers .. ..	394	16 6	Deficit, £11 6s. 4d. per Worker, carried to General Charity Fund Account .. ..	3,123	16 9
Towards Maintenance (including depreciation) of Motors in transport of Materials and Collection of Finished Goods ..	440	10 10			
Visiting and Superintending Home Workers	190	12 6			
Augmentation of Wages to Home Workers .. .. £6,117 16 0					
Augmentation of Piecework Rates .. .. . 600 5 1					
Visitors' Salaries and part Administration ..	6,718	1 1			
	861	18 9			
	<u>£10,034</u>	<u>11 1</u>		<u>£10,034</u>	<u>11 1</u>

## Trading Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1933.

EXPENDITURE.			INCOME.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To STOCK AT 1ST APRIL, 1932:			By STOCK AT 31ST MARCH, 1933:		
Manufactured Goods .. .. .	2,761	10 0	Manufactured Goods .. ..	3,193	18 6
Materials .. .. .	645	14 11	Materials .. .. .	614	7 11
Stationery .. .. .	36	0 0	Stationery .. .. .	46	8 6
	<u>3,443</u>	<u>4 11</u>		<u>3,854</u>	<u>14 11</u>
PAYMENTS TO THE BLIND:			Less Reserve for further Depreciation .. .. .	500	0 0
PURCHASES FROM Blind Home Workers .. ..	6,377	4 3		<u>3,354</u>	<u>14 11</u>
PURCHASES FROM Workshops for the Blind .. ..	2,826	12 0	SALES:		
	<u>9,203</u>	<u>16 3</u>	Finished Goods .. .. .	11,049	5 2
Materials purchased for use of Home Workers	2,909	19 8	Materials .. .. .	3,071	9 5
Postage and Carriage .. .. .	321	2 1		<u>14,120</u>	<u>14 7</u>
Maintenance of Delivery and Sales Vans ..	789	8 2	GRANT — LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929 .. .. .	4,384	7 8
Exhibition and Sales Expenses, Hire of Halls, etc. .. .. .	463	5 9	Balance carried to Assistance Account .. .. .	666	8 0
Sundries .. .. .	51	10 7			
Repairs and Alterations to Premises .. ..	89	16 1			
Visiting and Superintending Home Workers, including Use of Cars .. .. .	266	18 8			
Printing, Stationery and Advertising .. ..	472	7 5			
Rent, Rates, Insurance and Telephone ..	331	0 2			
Fuel, Light and Cleaning .. .. .	76	15 8			
Management Expenses .. .. .	352	19 10			
Depreciation:					
Motor Vans .. .. . £148 7 5					
Furniture .. .. . 79 10 11					
Initial Equipment for Home Workers .. .. . 109 12 5					
	<u>337</u>	<u>10 9</u>			
Salaries and Wages:					
Sighted .. .. . 2,406 7 9					
Blind, Exclusive of Augmentation .. ..	907	7 10			
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance	102	13 7			
	<u>£22,526</u>	<u>5 2</u>		<u>£22,526</u>	<u>5 2</u>



# MASSAGE.

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1933.

EXPENDITURE.			INCOME.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£ s. d.
To Salaries and Wages:			By Training, Maintenance and			
Blind, Exclusive of Augmentation .. ..	783	4 9	Examination Fees .. ..		2,934	5 4
Salaries, Wages and Fees—Sighted .. ..	831	4 3	Donations .. ..		1	3 6
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance	10	11 5	Grants:			
Postage and Carriage .. ..	22	19 1	Local Government Act, 1929..	40	0 0	
Cleaning, Upkeep and Laundry .. ..	24	13 1	Board of Education .. ..	84	10 0	
Settlement of Blind Masseurs and Masseuses,					124	10 0
including Apparatus, Medical Supplies and						
Appliances .. ..	242	19 2			3,059	18 10
Maintenance and Examination Fees .. ..	1,332	9 0				
Fees paid for Supervision of Students'			Deficit provided from General Funds .. ..		681	4 7
Work .. ..	106	11 0				
Printing and Stationery .. ..	115	8 3				
Travelling .. ..	19	3 3				
Sundries .. ..	4	2 7				
Rent, Rates, Insurance and Telephone ..	90	19 11				
Management Expenses .. ..	156	17 8				
	<u>£3,741</u>	<u>3 5</u>			<u>£3,741</u>	<u>3 5</u>

# HOMES FOR BLIND BABIES.

EAST GRINSTEAD, SUSSEX; LEAMINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE; SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1933.

EXPENDITURE.			INCOME.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£ s. d.
To Salaries of Teachers, Matrons and Nurses ..	2,114	8 4	By Grant, Board of Education .. ..		157	16 9
Wages of Servants (including Laundry, Charwomen and Gardeners) .. ..	1,228	13 0	Fees, Local Authorities for Maintenance ..		3,356	14 3
Health, Pensions, Unemployment Insurance etc. .. ..	79	8 10	Fees, etc., received from Parents, Guardians, Friends, Societies, etc. .. ..		242	7 3
Provisions .. ..	1,649	8 1	Fees paid by National Institute for the Blind		47	15 0
Printing, Stationery, Postage, Educational Books and Apparatus .. ..	83	17 11	Donations .. ..		612	1 1
Fuel, Light and Cleaning .. ..	958	9 7	Dividends on Investments .. ..		598	13 5
Rent, Rates, Taxes and Telephone .. ..	262	10 11			5,015	7 9
Renewals .. ..	194	2 9				
Medical Treatment, Medicine, Dressings, Bandages, etc. .. ..	245	11 11	Deficit provided from General Funds .. ..		3,172	11 10
Travelling .. ..	40	4 7				
Clothing, Staff .. ..	72	6 10				
Clothing, Babies .. ..	68	5 9				
Sundries .. ..	41	14 1				
Superannuation .. ..	26	18 7				
	<u>7,066</u>	<u>1 2</u>				
Management Expenses .. ..	564	15 6				
Upkeep of Buildings and Grounds (including Repairs and Insurance) .. ..	557	2 11				
	<u>£8,187</u>	<u>19 7</u>			<u>£8,187</u>	<u>19 7</u>

# COURT GRANGE SPECIAL SCHOOL, ABBOTSKERSWELL, DEVON.

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1933.

EXPENDITURE.			INCOME.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Salaries of Teachers, Matrons and Nurses ..	895	1 9	By Fees, Local Authorities for Maintenance ..	1,761	16 5
Wages of Servants (including Laundry, Charwomen and Gardeners) .. ..	395	4 5	Miscellaneous Revenue .. ..	8	0 0
Health, Pensions, Unemployment Insurance, etc. .. ..	17	18 2	Grant, Board of Education .. ..	6	10 5
Provisions .. ..	323	3 0		1,776	6 10
Printing, Stationery, Postage, Educational Books and Apparatus .. ..	53	11 10	Deficit provided from General Funds ..	825	19 10
Fuel, Light and Cleaning .. ..	157	12 11			
Rent, Rates, Taxes and Telephone .. ..	58	19 3			
Renewals .. ..	61	14 1			
Medical Charges .. ..	166	15 5			
Travelling .. ..	97	11 2			
Clothing, Staff .. ..	12	2 6			
Clothing, Pupils .. ..	39	1 9			
Sundries .. ..	14	9 8			
Superannuation .. ..	29	14 4			
	2,323	0 3			
Management Expenses .. ..	235	6 6			
Upkeep of Buildings and Grounds (including Repairs and Insurance) .. ..	43	19 11			
	£2,602	6 8		£2,602	6 8

# CHORLEYWOOD COLLEGE FOR GIRLS WITH LITTLE OR NO SIGHT.

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1933.

EXPENDITURE.			INCOME.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Salaries of Teachers, Matron, Servants, etc.	2,185	11 5	By Maintenance Fees and Fees paid by Pupils' Parents and Guardians .. ..	1,792	11 8
Health, Pensions, and Unemployment Insurance, etc. .. ..	23	12 9	Fees paid by Educational Authorities, etc. ..	2,180	3 4
Provisions .. ..	1,225	12 3	Grant, Board of Education .. ..	785	9 9
Laundry .. ..	232	7 9	Donations and Collections .. ..	39	14 6
Other Household Expenses and Sundries ..	33	5 1	Sundry Receipts .. ..	5	5 0
Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Telephone	194	5 8	Dividends on Investments .. ..	561	8 9
Fuel, Light and Cleaning .. ..	578	12 2		5,364	13 0
Printing, Stationery and Postage, Educational Books and Apparatus .. ..	197	6 0	Deficit provided from General Funds ..	387	12 2
Travelling .. ..	5	18 6			
Renewals .. ..	56	2 5			
Teachers' Superannuation .. ..	78	9 1			
	4,811	3 1			
Management Expenses .. ..	354	9 1			
Upkeep of Building and Grounds (including Repairs, Insurance and Wages of Engineers)	586	13 0			
	£5,752	5 2		£5,752	5 2

BANNOW, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.  
 GUEST HOUSE FOR BLIND WOMEN, LEAMINGTON.  
 HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN, BRIGHTON.  
 HOSTEL FOR BLIND WOMEN, 8, OVAL ROAD, LONDON.  
 HOSTEL FOR BLIND WOMEN, 9, OVAL ROAD, LONDON.

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1933.

EXPENDITURE.			INCOME.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Salaries of Matrons, Servants, etc. .. ..	1,815	5 11	By Maintenance Fees .. .. .	4,037	16 0
Health, Pensions, and Unemployment Insurance, etc. .. .. .	49	6 0	Fees paid by the National Institute for the Blind .. .. .	569	5 4
Provisions .. .. .	2,116	19 10	Donations and Collections .. .. .	17	7 0
Laundry .. .. .	421	17 10	Dividends on Investments .. .. .	378	9 3
Other Household Expenses and Sundries ..	48	1 9	Grant, Local Government Act, 1929 ..	635	10 6
Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Telephone	361	10 8	Legacy .. .. .	68	8 5
Fuel, Light and Cleaning .. .. .	769	19 9			
Medical Charges .. .. .	178	18 10		5,706	16 6
Printing, Stationery and Postage .. .. .	99	13 11			
Travelling .. .. .	13	6 1	Deficit provided from General Funds ..	1,580	18 1
Renewals .. .. .	158	7 1			
Clothing, Inmates .. .. .	10	7 0			
Clothing, Staff .. .. .	36	12 11			
	6,080	7 7			
Management Expenses .. .. .	596	3 0			
Upkeep of Buildings and Grounds (including Repairs, Insurance, etc.) .. .. .	611	4 0			
	<u>£7,287</u>	<u>14 7</u>		<u>£7,287</u>	<u>14 7</u>

Accounts for the Year Ended 31st March, 1933.

ARMITAGE MEMORIAL FUND.

EXPENDITURE.			INCOME.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To General Charity Fund Account (included in Dividends, Interest and Rents) .. ..	122	0 0	By Cash received from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers .. .. .	122	0 0

ARMITAGE FUND FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND WRITERS.

EXPENDITURE.			INCOME.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Amount paid to Blind Writers .. ..	152	8 7	By Cash received from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers .. .. .	106	11 9
			Deficit provided from General Funds ..	45	16 10
	<u>£152</u>	<u>8 7</u>		<u>£152</u>	<u>8 7</u>



### BAILEY BEQUEST.

EXPENDITURE.			INCOME.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To General Charity Fund for General Purposes	254	4 10	By Dividend on Investment .. .. .	559	6 4
General Charity Fund, Assistance to Necessitous Blind .. .. .	254	4 10			
(The above items are included in Dividends, Interest and Rents).					
London Association for the Blind .. .. .	25	8 4			
Barclay Workshops for Blind Women .. .. .	25	8 4			
	<u>£559</u>	<u>6 4</u>		<u>£559</u>	<u>6 4</u>

### SALOMONS BEQUEST.

EXPENDITURE.			INCOME.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To General Charity Fund Account (included in Dividends, Interest and Rents) .. .. .	497	0 0	By Dividend on Investment .. .. .	497	0 0

### LEEDS EMBOSSED BOOKS FUND.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Cash at Bank, 1st April, 1932 .. .. .	113	11 8	By Amount expended on goods supplied to Leeds Institution .. .. .	70	1 11
Amount received from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers .. .. .	85	10 5	Cash at Bank .. .. .	129	14 3
Deposit Interest .. .. .	14	1			
	<u>£199</u>	<u>16 2</u>		<u>£199</u>	<u>16 2</u>

NOTE.—The Capital Stock of this Fund is held in trust by the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, and the dividends received and paid over by them are for the supply of Braille Literature, etc., for the benefit of the Blind of Leeds and District.

### HARRY WEEDON MEMORIAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance in hand, 1st April, 1932 .. .. .	497	8 10	By Amounts expended in Grants and Relief .. .. .	769	9 0
Allocation from Greater London Fund .. .. .	100	0 0	Management Expenses .. .. .	40	3 10
Other Receipts .. .. .	597	2 0	Balance carried to Balance Sheet .. .. .	384	18 0
	<u>£1,194</u>	<u>10 10</u>		<u>£1,194</u>	<u>10 10</u>

### THE HENRY STAINSBY MEMORIAL GIFT FUND FOR THE BLIND.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Cash at Bank, 1st April, 1932 .. .. .	83	10 10	By Amount Expended in Gifts .. .. .	64	17 5
Dividend on Investment .. .. .	63	5 6	Cash at Bank .. .. .	82	19 0
Deposit Interest .. .. .	1	0 1			
	<u>£147</u>	<u>16 5</u>		<u>£147</u>	<u>16 5</u>

A. J. W. KITCHIN } *Joint Honorary Treasurers of the*  
 ERNEST WHITFIELD } *National Institute for the Blind.*

We have examined the above account with the books and vouchers of the Fund, and certify the same to be in accordance therewith, and in our opinion correct.

58, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.2.

JACKSON, PIXLEY & CO., *Chartered Accountants,*  
*Auditors.*

7th July, 1933.

NOTE.—Capital Stock of the Fund, £1,807 14s. 2d. 3½ per cent. Conversion Loan Inscribed Stock, is held in trust by the National Institute for the Blind.

Balance Sheet, 31st March, 1933.

A. J. W. KITCHIN } *Joint Honorary Treasurers of the*  
ERNEST WHITFIELD } *National Institute for the Blind.*

JACKSON, PIXLEY & CO., *Chartered Accountants,  
Auditors.*

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# THE MOON SOCIETY.

Balance Sheet, 31st March, 1933.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.								By Freehold Property .. ..		4,630	18	9			
Freehold Property, Printing					6,291	0	4	Printing Machinery .. ..		1,237	16	8			
Machinery, Furniture & Fittings								Furniture and Fittings .. ..		422	4	11			
								(at cost or at valuation when							
								given to the Society, less							
								amounts written off and							
								depreciation).					6,291	0	4
Investments .. .. .					13,106	10	11	Investments ( <i>see</i> page 57) ..					13,106	10	11
General Purposes .. ..	412	8	1					Stock as valued by Officials of							
Add Balance from General								the Society .. .. .					1,159	17	9
Charity Fund Account ..	1,917	14	2		2,330	2	3	Sundry Debtors, <i>less</i> Reserve for					1,628	8	9
					714	7	3	doubtful debts .. .. .					256	3	0
Sundry Creditors .. ..								Cash at Bank and on Hand ..							
													£22,442	0	9
					£22,442	0	9								

A. J. W. KITCHIN } *Joint Honorary Treasurers of the*  
 ERNEST WHITFIELD } *National Institute for the Blind.*

We report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the above Balance Sheet at the 31st March, 1933, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Society's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Society.

58, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.2.  
 7th July, 1933.

JACKSON, PIXLEY & CO., *Chartered Accountants.*  
*Auditors.*

## General Charity Fund Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1933.

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	INCOME.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Augmentation of Wages—Blind								By Balance transferred from Publica-							
Staff .. .. .					110	10	4	tions Account .. .. .		1,743	13	4			
Gifts .. .. .					2	1	10	Subscriptions .. .. .			9	7	6		
Annuity payable under the Will								Donations .. .. .				2	0	9	
of the late Miss A. E. C. Moon					20	0	0	Dividends on Investments and							
Audit Fee .. .. .					10	10	0	Deposit Interest:							
Depreciation:								Income Tax Recoverable ..	83	14	1				
Plant .. .. .	137	10	8					Dividends .. .. .	412	3	4				
Furniture and Fittings ..	46	18	3					Deposit Interest .. .. .	1	15	11				
Freehold .. .. .	243	14	8									497	13	4	
					428	3	7	Rents .. .. .				236	5	0	
Balance carried to Balance Sheet					1,917	14	2								
					£2,488	19	11					£2,488	19	11	

## Publications Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1933.\*

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	INCOME.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Value of Stock, 1st April, 1932 .. ..					1,669	0	8	By Stock at 31st March, 1933 ..					1,159	17	9
Salaries and Wages .. .. .					2,140	7	5	Sale of Books .. .. .		6,415	19	9			
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insur-								Sale of Magazines and News-							
ance .. .. .					57	4	1	papers .. .. .		713	17	1			
Materials for Stereotyping, Embossing,										7,129	16	10			
Binding, etc. .. .. .					1,297	14	0	Less Reductions allowed from							
Printing, Stationery, Postage, Carriage and								cost price of Books, etc. ..	1,736	14	0				
Packing .. .. .					129	7	6					5,393	2	10	
Fuel, Light, Water and Power .. .. .					119	11	3	Grant, Local Government Act,							
Rates, Insurance and Telephone .. .. .					64	15	8	1929 .. .. .				1,314	10	8	
Repairs and Maintenance to Premises and								Miscellaneous Receipts .. ..				1	6	11	
Maclunery .. .. .					216	0	11								
General Expenses .. .. .					8	4	7								
Management Expenses .. .. .					422	18	9								
Balance transferred to General Charity Fund															
Account .. .. .					1,743	13	4					£7,868	18	2	
					£7,868	18	2								

\* See also page 47, "Braille" Publications.



# SIR BEACHCROFT TOWSE EX-SERVICE FUND.

Balance Sheet, 31st March, 1933.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Creditors .. .. .	296	19	0	By Office Furniture at Cost .. ..	16	3	9			
Capital Accounts for Investments—				Investments—						
General Purposes .. .. .	8,000	0	0	General Purposes at Cost—						
Endowments .. .. .	500	0	0	4% Funding Loan, 1960-90	2,500	0	0			
Bank Overdraft .. .. .	218	8	9	3½% Conversion Loan .. ..	5,500	0	0			
								8,000	0	0
				Endowments at Cost—						
				4½% Conversion Loan,						
				1940-44 .. .. .				500	0	0
				Cash in Hand .. .. .				2	18	10
				General Account—						
				Deficit as at 31st March, 1932	1,311	3	11			
				Less Balance from Income and						
				Expenditure Account .. ..	814	18	9			
								496	5	2
								£9,015	7	9
	£9,015	7	9					£9,015	7	9

E. B. B. TOWSE *Chairman.*  
A. J. W. KITCHIN *Hon. Treasurer.*

We report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Fund's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Fund.

58, COLEMAN STREET,  
LONDON, E.C.2.  
19th May, 1933.

JACKSON, PIXLEY & CO., *Chartered Accountants,*  
*Auditors.*

## Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 1933.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	INCOME.	£	s.	d.
To Relief and Assistance .. .. .	2,161	5	2	By Subscriptions, Donations and Collections ..	2,236	16	9
Massage Training Grants .. .. .	672	3	9	Grants .. .. .	2,216	12	0
Higher Education Grants .. .. .	290	14	8	Dividends on Investments .. .. .	380	2	1
Other Training Grants .. .. .	154	0	10				
Pensions .. .. .	144	10	0				
Salaries .. .. .	464	5	3				
Printing, Stationery and Postages .. ..	43	16	8				
Clerical Assistance .. .. .	25	1	7				
Travelling Expenses .. .. .	19	17	11				
Appeal Expenses .. .. .	21	0	3				
Sundry Expenses .. .. .	21	16	0				
Balance, being excess of Income over							
Expenditure .. .. .	814	18	9				
	£4,833	10	10		£4,833	10	10

# NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

Investments, 31st March, 1933.

## INVESTMENTS FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

### GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3½% War Stock .. .. .				14,124	9	7						
3% India Stock .. .. .				941	5	0						
4% Funding Loan, 1960-90 .. .. .				349	13	8						
3½% Conversion Loan, 1960 .. .. .				16,575	6	3						
2½% Consolidated Loan .. .. .				850	0	0						
5% Conversion Loan, 1944-64 .. .. .				13,000	0	0						
New South Wales 4% Stock, 1933 .. .. .				255	4	4						
New South Wales 3½% Stock, 1930-50 .. .. .				106	10	6						
Southern Railway 4% Debenture Stock .. .. .				394	1	2						
3% Plymouth Corporation Stock, 1942 .. .. .				205	12	6						
Dominion of Canada 4% Stock .. .. .				228	2	6						
National Savings Bonds Series "B" .. .. .				608	6	8						
Cape of Good Hope Consolidated 3% Stock, 1933-43 .. .. .				1,664	0	0						
London Midland and Scottish Railway 5% Preference, 1955 .. .. .				190	10	0						
3% Province of Quebec .. .. .				1,080	0	0						
4½% Conversion Loan, 1940-44 .. .. .				1,344	14	2						
Johannesburg Municipal 4% Stock, 1933 .. .. .				144	5	7						
Mansell, Hunt, Catty & Co. 6% First Mortgage Debentures .. .. .				400	0	0						
Do. do. 8% Cumulative Preference .. .. .				108	8	3						
4% Brazilian Bearcr Bonds, 1889 .. .. .				235	0	0						
5% Brazilian 40 year Funding Bonds, 1931 .. .. .				29	8	0						
4½% Borough of Lancaster Mortgage Bond .. .. .				100	0	0						
							52,934	18	2			

### SUNSHINE FUND FOR BLIND BABIES AND CHILDREN.

4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 .. .. .	1,773	15	0
3½% Dominion of Canada Stock, 1930-50 .. .. .	1,394	0	0
3½% Conversion Loan, 1960 .. .. .	18,000	0	0
3½% War Stock .. .. .	3,350	0	0
	24,517	15	0

### CHORLEYWOOD COLLEGE.

3% India Stock .. .. .	1,000	0	0
	78,452	13	2

## INVESTMENTS SPECIFICALLY APPROPRIATED.

### GENERAL ACCOUNT.

BAILEY BEQUEST—			
3% Local Loans .. .. .	9,881	7	1
SALOMONS BEQUEST—			
4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 .. .. .	9,600	0	0
MARY SHAW BEQUEST—			
3½% Conversion Loan, 1960 .. .. .	218	17	0
London and North Eastern Railway 5% Preferred Ordinary Stock .. .. .	123	5	0
London and North Eastern Railway Deferred Ordinary Stock .. .. .	40	12	0
London and North Eastern Railway 4% Second Preference Stock .. .. .	264	12	6
Metropolitan Railway Consolidated Stock .. .. .	214	5	0
Globe Telegraph and Trust Co. 6% Cumulative Preference Stock .. .. .	247	5	0
Globe Telegraph and Trust Co. Ordinary Stock .. .. .	555	0	0
	1,663	16	6

### HEXTALL FUND FOR BLIND LAW STUDENTS—

3½% Conversion Loan, 1960 .. .. .	655	0	0
HELD UNDER OBLIGATIONS—			
3½% Conversion Loan, 1960 .. .. .	520	0	0
3½% War Stock .. .. .	378	7	2
National Savings Certificates .. .. .	200	0	0
	22,898	10	9

### SUNSHINE FUND FOR BLIND BABIES AND CHILDREN.

#### BLIND BABIES' HOME, EAST GRINSTEAD—

Mrs. Emma Hinchcliffe 4% Funding Loan, 1960-90 .. .. .	2,598	11	2
Mrs. Charlotte Doveton 3½% Conversion Loan, 1960 .. .. .	1,312	7	11
Henry Peech 3½% Conversion Loan, 1960 .. .. .	3,030	10	0
Henry Edgar Vaux Huggett 3½% Conversion Loan, 1960 .. .. .	100	0	0
	7,041	9	1

#### BLIND BABIES' HOME, SOUTHPORT—

William Henry Wilson 3½% Conversion Loan, 1960 .. .. .	907	19	8
Arthur William Lazenby 3½% Conversion Loan, 1960 .. .. .	211	9	9
Mrs. Madeline Bowers 3½% Conversion Loan, 1960 .. .. .	100	0	0
Mrs. Harriett Ann Ashworth 3½% Conversion Loan, 1960 .. .. .	677	4	5
Miss Maria Smith 3½% War Stock .. .. .	200	0	0
Ernest Collier Clark 3½% Conversion Loan, 1960 .. .. .	50	0	0
Mrs. Edith Wild 3½% Conversion Loan, 1960 .. .. .	269	4	7
	2,415	18	5

9,457 7 6

32,355 18 3

Carried Forward ..

£110,808 11 5

# INVESTMENTS—(continued).

£ s. d.      £ s. d.      £ s. d.      £ s. d.  
 Brought Forward .. .. 110,808 11 5

## INVESTMENTS—ENDOWMENTS.

### GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Hornshaw Endowment	3½%	War Stock	..	..	..	1,017	11	0
Sir Alfred Jones Trust and Estate Co., Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	0	0
Rev. F. J. Hackett	2½%	Annuities	..	..	..	100	0	0
Sir John Howard	3½%	War Stock	..	..	..	200	0	0
Wm. Brown Hextall	4½%	Conversion Loan, 1940-44	..	..	..	5,000	0	0
Louis Sterne	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1960	..	..	..	50	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Kirkham	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1960	..	..	..	500	0	0
Miss Mary Jesson	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1960	..	..	..	20	0	0
J. J. Crosfield	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1960	..	..	..	200	0	0
Miss Constance de Jong	5%	Conversion Loan, 1944-64	..	..	..	7,292	4	11
Mrs. J. Rainforth	4½%	Conversion Loan, 1940-44	..	..	..	10	6	0
Henry Ireland	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1960	..	..	..	100	0	0
J. W. Comben	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1960	..	..	..	100	15	0

### Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund—

3½%	Conversion Loan, 1960	..	..	..	..	2,996	4	2
5%	Great Western Railway Guaranteed Stock	..	..	..	..	1,100	15	9
5%	Great Western Railway Preference Stock	..	..	..	..	1,076	3	3
4%	London, Midland and Scottish Railway Preference Stock	..	..	..	..	851	7	1
4%	London, Midland and Scottish Railway Debenture Stock	..	..	..	..	427	4	0
4%	London and North Eastern Railway Second Preference Stock	..	..	..	..	844	9	9
3%	Local Loans	..	..	..	..	276	0	0
3½%	War Stock	..	..	..	..	1,932	16	11

9,505 0 11

25,095 17 10

### GUEST HOUSE FOR BLIND WOMEN, LEAMINGTON.

Miss A. V. Allpress—3½%	Conversion Loan, 1960	..	..	..	..	889	10	0
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### SUNSHINE FUND FOR BLIND BABIES AND CHILDREN.

#### BLIND BABIES' HOME, EAST GRINSTEAD—

T. C. Sorby	3%	Local Loans	..	..	..	107	14	3
Mrs. A. R. Edwards	4%	Consolidated Loan, 1957	..	..	..	477	10	0
Miss A. D. Spiers	4%	Consolidated Loan, 1957	..	..	..	477	10	0
Sunday League	3½%	War Stock	..	..	..	47	17	0
Hornshaw Endowment	3½%	War Stock	..	..	..	1,020	0	0
Miss Vaughan Chapman	4%	Consolidated Loan, 1957	..	..	..	100	0	0
Mrs. Lucy Block	4½%	Conversion Loan, 1940-44	..	..	..	508	15	0
Mrs. F. Marks	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1960	..	..	..	450	0	0

3,189 6 3

#### BLIND BABIES' HOME, SOUTHPORT—

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Graves, Investment Account—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1960	..	..	..	105	0	0
James Gilbertson	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1960	..	..	..	500	0	0

605 0 0

3,794 6 3

### CHORLEYWOOD COLLEGE.

William Brown Hextall—4%	Great Western Railway Debenture Stock	..	..	..	..	2,999	4	6
James Gilbertson—3½%	Conversion Loan, 1960	..	..	..	..	500	0	0

### CHORLEYWOOD COLLEGE—AFTER-CARE.

Miss E. W. Allen—3½%	Conversion Loan, 1960	..	..	..	..	3,000	0	0
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6,499 4 6

36,278 18 7

£147,087 10 0

## MOON SOCIETY.

### Investments, 31st March, 1933.

#### GENERAL PURPOSES.

3½%	War Stock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4½%	Treasury Bonds, 1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	383	5 6
Victoria 5%	Inscribed Stock, 1945-75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	0 0
3½%	Conversion Loan, 1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,456	11 0
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,500	0 0

10,438 16 6

#### ENDOWMENTS—Miss A. E. C. Moon—

3½%	Queensland Government Stock, 1950-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,152	1 7
4%	Consolidated Loan, 1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550	0 0
3½%	War Stock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	965	12 10

2,667 14 5

£13,106 10 11



# ALLOCATIONS UNDER UNIFICATION AGREEMENTS AND GRANTS

During the Year ended March 31st, 1933.

## ALLOCATIONS UNDER UNIFICATION AGREEMENTS AND GRANTS MADE BY THE INSTITUTE—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<b>CAMBRIDGE—</b>				<b>NORFOLK—</b>			
Cambridge Society for the Blind .. .. .	225	1	11	Norwich Institution for the Blind .. .. .	470	9	7
Isle of Ely Society for the Blind .. .. .	139	8	6	*Yarmouth and Gorleston Blind Society .. .. .	4	1	5
<b>CHESHIRE—</b>				<b>NORTHUMBERLAND—</b>			
Chester and District Blind Welfare Society ..	842	4	7	Newcastle Agencies for the Blind .. .. .	1,221	9	2
Macclesfield Home Teaching Society for the Blind	210	7	5	<b>NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—</b>			
Stockport Institute for the Blind, the Deaf & Dumb	367	19	5	Royal Midland Institution, Nottingham .. .. .	100	7	2
<b>CORNWALL—</b>				<b>OXFORDSHIRE—</b>			
Cornwall County Association for the Blind ..	486	9	4	Oxford Society for the Blind .. .. .	341	9	7
<b>DEVON—</b>				<b>SOMERSET—</b>			
Devon County Association for the Blind .. ..	800	15	8	Bath Society for the Blind .. .. .	224	19	5
Home for the Blind, Torr .. .. .	60	0	0	Somerset County Association for the Blind ..	617	4	10
South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind, Plymouth .. .. .	528	16	3	<b>SUSSEX—</b>			
West of England Institution for the Blind, Exeter	494	17	7	East Sussex Association for the Blind .. ..	273	2	2
<b>DORSET—</b>				West Sussex Association for the Blind .. ..	274	13	4
Dorset County Association for the Blind .. ..	362	5	3	<b>WARWICKSHIRE—</b>			
<b>DURHAM—</b>				*Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind ..	50	0	0
Darlington Society for the Blind .. .. .	54	18	4	<b>WILTSHIRE—</b>			
Hartlepoons Workshops for the Blind .. ..	410	16	1	Wiltshire Association for the Care of the Blind ..	619	10	11
<b>ESSEX—</b>				<b>YORKSHIRE—</b>			
Essex County Association for the Blind .. ..	194	11	8	Barnsley Blind Welfare Committee .. .. .	99	18	10
*Colchester Home Teaching Society for the Blind ..	44	14	3	Colne and Holme Valley Local Blind Persons' Committee .. .. .	188	9	2
<b>GLOUCESTERSHIRE—</b>				*Dewsbury, Batley and District Institution for the Blind .. .. .	4	7	0
Gloucester (City) Blind Association .. .. .	173	9	3	Doncaster and District Home Teaching Association for the Blind .. .. .	194	11	2
Gloucester County Association for the Blind ..	829	6	9	Goole Local Blind Persons' Committee .. ..	47	19	1
<b>HEREFORDSHIRE—</b>				Harrogate and District Blind Society .. ..	380	8	6
Herefordshire County Association for the Blind ..	346	13	7	Huddersfield and District Society for the Blind ..	528	17	11
<b>KENT—</b>				Keighley and District Institution for the Blind ..	310	10	7
*Kent County Association for the Blind .. ..	37	9	10	Leeds Incorporated Institution for the Blind ..	2,906	9	5
<b>LANCASHIRE—</b>				Saddleworth Local Blind Persons' Committee ..	34	5	9
Ashton-under Lyne, etc., Home Teaching Society for the Blind .. .. .	160	6	7	Selby Local Blind Persons' Committee .. ..	62	6	3
Liverpool Workshops for the Blind .. .. .	2,110	1	9	Settle Local Blind Persons' Committee .. ..	84	15	1
Homes for the Blind, Preston .. .. .	306	13	7	Sheffield and District Voluntary Committee for the Welfare of the Blind .. .. .	792	16	9
*Southport Blind Social Committee .. .. .	72	10	6	Thorne Local Blind Persons' Committee .. ..	18	1	1
<b>LINCOLNSHIRE—</b>				*Todmorden Society for the Blind .. .. .	26	11	4
Grimsby Society for the Blind .. .. .	113	18	10	Wakefield District Institution for the Blind ..	156	14	10
Lindsey (Lincs) Blind Society .. .. .	424	0	3	Wakefield Voluntary (Coniforts) Sub-Committee ..	102	2	3
Lincoln Blind Society .. .. .	103	14	2	Yorkshire School for the Blind .. .. .	302	0	8
<b>LONDON—</b>				<b>*ESPERANTA LIGILO (Esperanto Magazine for the Blind) .. .. .</b>	20	0	0
*Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs ..	175	0	0	<b>*CYPRUS BLIND FUND .. .. .</b>	9	12	5
*Association of Workshops for the Blind .. ..	10	0	0				
*College of Teachers of the Blind .. .. .	10	10	0				
*Guild of Blind Gardeners .. .. .	100	0	0				

£20,665 7 0

\* Grants made irrespective of Collecting Agreements, amounting in total to £564 16s. 9d.

## ALLOCATIONS UNDER UNIFICATION AGREEMENTS MADE TO THE INSTITUTE—

	£	s.	d.
From the Greater London Fund .. .. .	8,225	0	0
From Local Agencies .. .. .	6,093	3	8
	£14,318	3	8
SHARE of the National Library for the Blind under Unification Agreements .. .. .	£4,012	19	10

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